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AND VOLUNTEER
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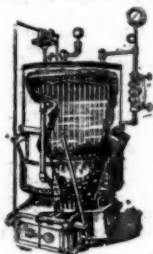
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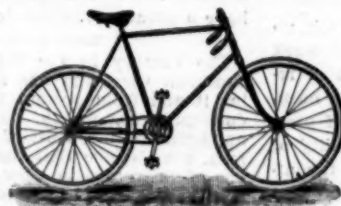


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The Senate receded from its amendments to that part of the urgency deficiency appropriation bill relating to the enforcement of the income tax, Jan. 21. Senator Hill argued against receding from the amendment he had proposed, and which was adopted, requiring persons making returns of their incomes to answer questions which he considered objectionable. The Senate also receded from its amendment reducing the number of special agents provided for in the bill from ten to three. The appropriation, as passed by the House, will, therefore, be granted. All officers "of lawful age" will be expected to pay a tax of two per cent. on any income they may have in excess of \$4,500 a year. So all officers in the Army and Marine Corps, above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, will have to pay a tax on a portion of their salaries, and on all the income they may receive in excess of their salaries, except that which may be exempt under the law. In the Navy, Rear-Admirals, Captains and Commodores will be taxed on their pay; also Medical and Pay Directors and Inspectors, Chief Engineers having the same rank as Fleet Surgeons, Paymasters and Engineers.

Attorney-General Olney has rendered an opinion on the scope of the income tax law, which is of vital importance to both the Army and Navy, and which goes far to prove that the law is iniquitous and unjust. His opinion was made on a question submitted to him some weeks ago by Secretary Lamont as to whether officers of the Army shall be required to pay an income tax on sums disbursed to them in lieu of quarters and rations and for mileage. The Attorney-General holds that the law was intended to apply in such cases and that the tax must be collected on such amounts, when their addition to other moneys received by officers, causes his income to amount to more than \$4,000 a year. The Attorney-General found a precedent for his decision in an opinion rendered by a law officer of the Government in 1864, when the odious income tax law, then forced on the people, was in operation. The opinion of the Attorney-General is quite long, and goes thoroughly into the law on the subject. He refers to the regulations, which Secretary Carlisle has promulgated, and finds in them a justification for his decision. Secretary Lamont has not yet acted on the Attorney-General's opinion, but the probabilities are that he will feel constrained to carry out the views of that law officer. The manifest injustice of the law and of the decision thereon has been the subject of a great deal of adverse criticism in Army and Navy circles in Washington. The decision will undoubtedly be made applicable to the Navy. To tax an officer for expenses incurred in the performance of his duty is equivalent to assessing him for money which he does not receive.

The Senate on Friday last took up and passed the Senate joint resolution to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge distinguished services of a Major-General of the Army, the grade of Lieutenant-General may be specially conferred, the joint resolution to expire and be of no effect after the grade shall have once been filled and become vacant. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, as we reported last week, at first objected to the consideration of the resolution, but withdrew his objection on being assured that the grade of Lieutenant-General would not be revived permanently by its passage. The object of the resolution is to enable the President to appoint Major-General Schofield to be a Lieutenant-General so as to enable him to retire with that rank. The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the House joint resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, with an amendment restricting the appointment to the senior Major-General commanding the Army, and striking out the provision that the grade shall expire upon once being filled and becoming vacant.

The House Committee on Military Affairs took up the War Department reorganization bill this week and went to work on it with a determination of reporting it to the House with little delay. The members of the committee realize the importance of passing a reorganization bill if there is any possibility of doing so, and they are determined to make the attempt. It may be that they will succeed better than they have any reason to expect for it is sometimes possible in the pressure of business at the end of a session to get measures through that would provoke prolonged debate at other times. If the Members of Congress opposed to the bill get a chance they will talk it to death. There is no possibility of answering arguments that have their foundation in prejudice and not in reason, as prejudice was never reasoned into a man, and it cannot be reasoned out of him. The best informed Members of Congress recognize the

necessity of reorganization, and the bill has earnest friends in both Houses who will do their best to pass it. The friends of the Army should strengthen their hands and refrain from opposition to the bill, because they may desire something different or something more. It is this or nothing.

The question of detailing officers to duty in connection with the public schools of New York is now under consideration at the War Department. Application was made some time ago by the school commissioners of New York for the assignment of a number of officers to act as instructors in the high schools for 18,000 or 20,000 cadets. The school commissioners warmly indorse military training for the scholars, and they are anxious that the battalions should be guided by the instructions of military experts. A mass meeting of the citizens of New York and military experts has been called to meet Jan. 25 at Carnegie Music Hall in New York city, to discuss this subject. Ex-President Harrison and Major-General Miles, Joseph H. Choate and John S. Wise are among those announced to speak in advocacy of military instruction for high school scholars and the detail of Army officers for this purpose. Just how Secretary Lamont stands on this question is not known. It is believed that he will act upon it very shortly.

The House Committee on Rules has not yet assigned a day for the consideration of the Navy Personnel bill, but Mr. Meyer, who has the matter in charge, is confident that the committee will act at an early day. He and the other members of the Naval Committee are confident that the measure will receive the support of a majority of the membership of the House, and that the only way in which it might be defeated in that body would be by filibustering. As there are some of its opponents who would resort to this form of opposition to defeat it, the Committee on Rules has been asked to fix the time for closing debate and voting on the bill as well as the time for taking the measure up. Senator Butler, who has the matter in charge at the Senate end of the Capitol, has not yet made any effort to get it up, and it may be that he will wait until after the House has acted before he calls it up in the Senate, though if a good opportunity should be presented before that time he will ask the Senate to consider the bill.

At the annual dinner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, held at Delmonico's on the evening of Jan. 23, among the guests present were: Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Capt. H. D. Borup, U. S. A., Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., and Aaron Vanderbilt, late U. S. N. Secretary Herbert in the course of his remarks, said:

Our diplomacy must be aided, our trade must be protected. Where is the American whose heart did not expand with pride as he read the words of the gallant Admiral Benham sent to the insurgent Admiral Mello in the harbor of Rio Janeiro? The notice read: "I will on Monday next conduct the Army to the wharf and see that she land her cargo in safety." The blockade was broken and our trade thenceforward was uninterrupted. We do not need a great naval establishment like those of England and France, but we do need a navy that will command respect for our rights in peace and in war; that in case of conflict between the great naval powers of the world will be able to protect and defend the shipping that, in such case, will seek shelter under our flag—an opportunity that Congress will seize, when it comes, to get back our share of the carrying trade of the world.

Troop A, N. G., S. N. Y., in command of Captain Chas. F. Roe, late of the U. S. Army, has not only covered itself with glory in its work of keeping order, but it has demonstrated the value of a cavalry organization for such emergency, when commanded by an officer possessing the experience and ability of Captain Roe. The work of the troop, which had 108 men on duty out of 112 on its roll, was almost equal to the work of an entire regiment. In every instance where prompt duty was required the troop gave the most positive evidence of the discipline which goes to make up the true soldier. Captain Roe, with his handful of cavalry, has shown how it is possible to disperse rioters without killing. The cavalry clearly have a great advantage in this respect.

The vacancy in the list of Chaplains still exists. President Cleveland has taken no action toward filling it and from present indications nothing will be done until next month. There are a large number of applicants on file, most of which are made by colored men, who believe that the appointment should go to one of their race in view of the fact that the office now vacant has been heretofore filled by a man of negro extraction.

The Committee on Military Affairs expected to complete the consideration of the Army Organization bill and report it to the House on Friday morning, but was unable to do so. Several important amendments have been suggested, but nothing has been definitely agreed to. Though the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to by the House Committee on Naval Affairs last week, it was not reported until Friday of this week. It is the intention of the committee to get the bill up in the House next week.

Brigadier-General Otis expects to return to the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia within a week. He said that he has nearly completed the work of assisting the Secretary in revising the revision of the Army Regulations made by the Adjutant-General's board. He has made few changes, except in the phraseology of the Regulations.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill to give 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Raphael, retired, the rank of Captain on the retired list of the Army. Lieutenant Raphael was the ranking 1st Lieutenant of his regiment at the time of his retirement, and would have been entitled to promotion to the grade of Captain when the next vacancy occurred. Such a vacancy actually did occur prior to the date of Lieutenant Raphael's retirement, by the promotion of Capt. Theodore Schwan to the Adjutant-General's Department, with the rank of Major; but the promotion of Captain Schwan not having been announced in general orders at the time Lieutenant Raphael was retired, he did not receive the promotion to the grade of Captain upon which he should have been retired.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably the bill granting a pension of \$75 per month to Mrs. Jane Stewart Whiting, widow of the late Commodore William Danforth Whiting, U. S. N., and also the bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Helen Morell Carroll, widow of the late Maj.-Gen. Samuel Sprigg Carroll, U. S. A., to \$75 per month.

Senator Gallinger has introduced an amendment to be proposed to the Naval Appropriation bill appropriating \$600,000 for the construction of a dry dock at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. He has also introduced an amendment to be offered to the same bill, appropriating \$100,000 for repairing and reconstructing the U. S. S. Constitution.

The House has passed the bill amending the articles for the government of the Navy by the addition of the following: "Art. 64. Whenever, by any of the Articles for the Government of the Navy of the United States, the punishment on conviction of an offence is left to the discretion of the court-martial, the punishment therefor shall not, in time of peace, be in excess of a limit which the President may prescribe." The House has also passed the bill allowing the appointment of additional cadets at the Naval Academy from districts not represented by cadets who, at the time of their appointment, were residents of the districts.

The House of Representatives had under consideration on Friday night last the bill which has passed the Senate providing for an increase in the pension of Mrs. Doubleday, widow of the late Gen. Abner Doubleday, to \$100 per month. The vote in favor of the bill in Committee of the Whole was 47, to 4 in opposition, but Mr. Jones, of Virginia, who had antagonized the measure, made the point of no quorum and the bill was withdrawn.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill to confer upon the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy power to convene general courts-martial and the bill to compel the attendance of and require the testimony of civilian witnesses before naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted an estimate of \$40,000 for enlarging the parade ground at the military post at Fort Wayne, Mich.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to detail retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to duty at colleges, and the House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill to amend Section 1225, Rev. Stat., so as to provide for the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in the public schools.

Senator Quay believes that if the Nicaraguan Canal is to be built the United States should be able to control it in time of war, and he has introduced an amendment to the Canal bill providing that this act shall not take effect until the Government of the United States shall have secured, by convention with the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the right to fortify and garrison the terminal of the proposed canal upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to maintain one or more armed vessels upon the Lake of Nicaragua, and to move military forces through the territory of either of those States for the purpose of protecting the canal and the persons of citizens of the United States operating the same.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2596, Mr. Butler. That any retired officer of the Navy or Marine Corps may, on his own application, be detailed to service as professor in any college, but while so serving such officer shall be allowed no additional compensation. Mr. Geissenhainer introduced a similar bill in the House.

S. 2616, Mr. Squire (by request). To increase the pension of Julia H. H. Crosby, widow of Freeman H. Crosby, deceased, late a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. steamship McArthur, to \$50 per month, and \$5 per month for each of her two children.

S. 2624, Mr. Proctor. Authorizing the Secretary of War to procure and present suitable bronze medals to the officers and men who volunteered for the Fort Hudson storming column under General Orders numbered 40, Dept. of the Gulf, 19th Army Corps, before Fort Hudson, June 15, 1863.

Senator Morgan has introduced the following amendment to be offered to the Naval Appropriation bill: Appropriates \$100,000 for dredging a ship channel through the bar at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and for the purchase or hire of a dredge or dredges, or other machinery, tools and material for that purpose, and to pay for labor to be employed in said work, and other necessary expenses.

H. R. 263, Mr. Geissenhainer. Authorizes the use from the \$200,000 appropriated by act approved March 3, 1893, out of the proceeds of sale of land to the city of Brooklyn (for repairs to buildings and other improvements, and so forth), at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York, the sum of \$18,000, to be added to the \$70,000 appropriated under the act approved July 26, 1894, for renewing buildings numbered 114, 115 and 116 (Construction and Repair), at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Gibson offered a similar resolution in the Senate.

H. R. 264, Mr. Lapham. To authorize Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 5th U. S. Art., and Capt. Edward C. Carter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to accept medals from the British Government.

H. R. 8518. Senator Cameron has introduced the following amendment to be proposed to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill: To pay to the estate of Geo. C. Fouik, deceased, late Lieutenant of the junior grade in the Navy of the United States, for the benefit of the widow, \$2,630.14, salary as such Lieutenant for the period embraced between Dec. 22, 1884, and June 12, 1886, and from Sept. 1 to Dec. 11, 1886.

H. R. 8570, Mr. Blair. Appropriates \$600,000 to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of a dry dock at the United States Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., the same to be adequate for the repair of the largest and heaviest vessels of the Navy, \$100,000 to be immediately available.

H. R. 8571, Mr. Blair. Appropriates \$250,000 to repair and reproduce the United States warship Constitution with armament in fighting order, as nearly as practicable, from the plans and specifications from which she was originally built and other sources of knowledge, in the condition said vessel was in at the time of the action with the British warship Guerriere, that she may be preserved hereafter as a memento of the American Navy during that period of its history of which the Constitution was so illustrious an exemplification.

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Major-General Schofield has practically finished his work in connection with the brevet cases which have been before him, and they will be sent to the President within a very short time, he to make the nominations for the honorary rank to the Senate. Six officers have returned their brevet commissions. The objection in five of these cases was that the additional brevet rank was not based on the actual rank held by the officers at the time of the nomination of the event recognized. Captains found themselves with brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain, instead of being breveted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. Joshua W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., who was mentioned for service in August, 1877, in an action against the Indians at Big Hole, Mont., declined the commission, unless he could be breveted for a much greater event, in his opinion—that of acting as a scout against the Indians. The law requires, however, that these brevets shall be conferred for services in engagements. An officer who has refused the brevet is Capt. Charles King, the author, who distinguished himself in an action against the Indians near Diamond Butte, Ariz., May 21, 1874. Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., was breveted a Captain and Major for engagements in Arizona and Montana in 1872 and 1876. He declined both commissions. The other officers who refused to accept the honor were Captain Charles Morton, 3d Cav., breveted for gallant services in an Indian engagement in Santa county, Ariz., June 5, 1871; Capt. Robert MacDonald, retired, breveted for conspicuous gallantry in leading his men in a successful charge against the Indians, strongly posted at Wolf Mountain, Mont., Jan. 8, 1877, and Lieut. Jas. D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., breveted 1st Lieutenant for gallant services against Indians at Spring Creek, Mont., Oct. 15 and 16, 1876.

Assistant Comptroller Mansur decides that the Navy Department has authority to purchase articles saved from the Kearsarge by wreckers from the appropriation for "pay miscellaneous" under the subhead, "Recovery of Articles from Shipwreck."

It is understood that Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector-General's Department, will be transferred from Department of Texas to Department of Missouri, where a vacancy exists, on account of death of Colonel Heyl. Maj. Ernest H. Garlington, recently appointed to Inspection Corps, will succeed Colonel Vroom, as Inspector-General Department, Texas.

There is another 22-knot warship in the U. S. Navy, if her commander's belief may be accepted as fact. This is the Cincinnati, which was built at the New York Navy Yard, and which has only recently arrived at Hampton Roads from Gotham. The trip was her first real sea voyage. Captain Glass, who was at the Navy Department on Thursday, informed the officials that the vessel made an average of 18 knots under natural draught with her two air-pumps in operation. One of these burst, and it was necessary to connect the condenser with the second pump by means of a pipe, yet under these difficulties the vessel ran at 15 knots. It is Captain Glass' opinion that the Cincinnati can make 22 knots if put under forced draught.

Measles has developed among the apprentice boys on board the cruiser New York, and the presence of this disease will detain the vessel at Hampton Roads. A report received at the Navy Department states that several cases exist, and orders have been issued on the strength of the report to hold the New York at Hampton Roads until the disease is entirely eradicated. It is probable that the apprentice boys who are ill will be transferred to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and precautions taken to stamp out the disease. It is possible that Rear-Admiral Meade may transfer his flag from the New York to one of the other ships, probably the Minneapolis, in case it should become apparent that the New York will be detained longer than is now anticipated. In that event the squadron evolutions will occur without the big cruiser. It was the original intention of Rear-Admiral Meade to sail on Saturday, but the circumstance referred to may prevent the fleet moving on that day.

NAVAL ORDERS OF JAN. 25.

Lieut. John N. Jordan detached from the Union Iron Works and ordered to the Vesuvius, on Feb. 15.
Lieut. John B. Blish detached from duty as assistant to the Inspector of the 13th Lighthouse Dist., and ordered to the Mohican.
Orders to Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine to the Mohican are revoked.
Lieut. R. H. Miner ordered to examination for promotion Jan. 28.
Lieut. Frank E. Beatty detached from the Vesuvius on Feb. 15, and ordered to the Naval Academy.
P. A. Engineer J. K. Barton detached from the Columbia and placed on waiting orders.
P. A. Engineer F. J. Schell detached from the New York and ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk.
Ensign L. R. de Steigener ordered to duty on board the Constellation, Feb. 15.
Ensigns Geo. B. Bradshaw and Philip Williams ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for four months is granted Lieut.-Col. W. M. Wherry, 2d Inf. (S. O. A. G. O., Jan. 25).
2d Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, 1st Art., will proceed from Fort Hamilton to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and report to the C. O. for duty with Battery L, 1st Art. (S. O. 21, Jan. 24, D. E.)
Leave for seven days is granted Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Art. (Orders 5, Fort Wadsworth, Jan. 22).
Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 1, is granted Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art. (S. O. 21, Jan. 24, D. E.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders: 2d Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton assigned to the Revenue cutter Rush. 3d Lieut. George C. Carmine promoted and commissioned a 2d Lieutenant. 3d Lieut. William H. O. Hay has been acquitted by the court which investigated the charges preferred against him by Capt. John Brann, of the Revenue steamer Forward, at Mobile, Ala. The Treasury Department has notified him of the court's findings and directed his assignment to the Revenue cutter McLane at Key West. There will be an examination of applicants for cadetships in the Revenue Cutter service during the spring. Five vacancies now exist in the service. The examination will be similar to that held last year for the same purpose.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Ensign Frederick L. Chapin has successfully passed his examination for promotion.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. G. Eaton has gone to Providence, R. I., on an inspection trip.

Secretary and Mrs. Lamont have as their guests Dr. and Mrs. Warner, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Chief Engr. W. H. Harris reported for duty on the Columbia at Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 22.

Dr. M. F. Gates, U. S. N., has left Philadelphia and is now on duty on the U. S. S. Minneapolis.

Lieut. H. P. Huse, U. S. N., and family registered at Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Jan. 19.

Mrs. McAdoo enjoyed an ovation at her tea on Tuesday last. Her sister, Miss Tardy, received with her.

The engagement is announced of Miss Stetson, of Washington, D. C., to Lieut. Frank F. Fletcher, U. S. Navy.

Col. Chas. Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, is rapidly recovering from a rather severe attack of the grip.

Passed Asst. Engr. F. J. Schell is on the sick list. He has been ordered to treatment at the Norfolk Naval Hospital.

Engr.-in-Chief George W. Melville has been elected an honorary member of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

Lieut. William H. Driggs, Navigator of the Columbia, was in Washington the early part of the week, visiting his family.

The address of any one that was in the U. S. S. Pensacola, in 1874, is asked for by H. Johnson, 15 N. Center Ave., Chicago, Ill.

President and Mrs. Cleveland were the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Lamont at a dinner at the latter's home, on Tuesday night.

Lieut. J. H. Quinan, U. S. Rev. Marine, recently in Baltimore, Md., is now on duty on the cutter Dexter, at Edgartown, Mass.

Chief Engr. W. H. Harris was in Washington a few days the early part of the week, en route to Norfolk to join the Columbia.

Miss Herbert had a large reception Wednesday, when she introduced her guests to her grandmother, Mrs. Washington Smith, of Georgia.

The Misses Reeder, daughters of Comdr. R. V. Reeder, U. S. N., are visiting friends in Baltimore, and will go next week for a visit to Norfolk.

Miss Deering, of Washington, daughter of the late Paymaster Deering, U. S. N., gave a luncheon on Thursday in honor of the Misses Davis, of Wilkesbarre.

Miss Susan Stetson, of Washington, is receiving congratulations upon her engagement to Lieut. Fletcher, U. S. N., Commander of the torpedo boat Cushing.

The Misses Howell, daughters of the Commandant at the Washington Navy Yard, gave a luncheon, Jan. 21, in honor of Miss Herbert, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy.

Surg. Geo. E. H. Harmon, U. S. N., has been on leave of absence in Paris since the 1st of October, where his address will be until the 1st of March, care Munroe & Co., Rue Scribe.

Among Navy officers registering in New York recently are Commander G. C. Reiter, St. James Hotel; Lieut. W. C. Strong, Grand Hotel; Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Morrison, Sturtevant House.

The U. S. S. Vesuvius, which was about to leave the Navy Yard, N. Y., on Jan. 22, on a cruise for derelicts, met with an accident to her steering gear which, it is said, will take several days to repair.

Mrs. Juan Sinclair Attwell, wife of Lieut. Attwell, of the Argentine Navy, is attaining a great popularity with Army and Navy ladies in Washington, where her husband is Military Attache of the Legation.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, was in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, inspecting the work now in progress at Cramps' shipyard and at the League Island Navy Yard.

Commander Willard H. Brownson was in Washington during the early part of last week and made frequent calls at the Navy Department in relation to matters connected with his duties as Commandant of Cadets at the Naval Academy.

Comdr. Willard H. Brownson was in Washington during the early part of the week and made frequent calls at the Navy Department, in relation to matters connected with the duties as Commandant of cadets at the Naval Academy.

Ensign Philip Andrews has been detached from duty in the Naval Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the Columbia. Ensign Andrews' technical ability, combined with his devotion to duty, has gained for him the high commendation of his superior officers.

Passed Asst. Paymr. Thomas S. Jewett, U. S. N., has returned home from Alaska, after an absence of two years and eight months to a day, says the Kansas City "Times." Tom, as the boys call him, is well known in Kansas City, this being his home from his youth.

A retiring board has found Passed Asst. Engr. George D. Strickland incapacitated from active duty and has recommended his retirement. Passed Asst. Engr. Strickland enjoys the reputation of being an excellent officer and his retirement is deeply regretted by his many friends.

Naval officers registered at Navy Department during past week as follows: Comdr. John McGowan, Lieut. C. H. Harlow, Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, Lieut. C. N. Atwater, Ensign W. L. Howard, Chief Engr. Wm. H. Harris, Lieut. Wm. H. Driggs, Lieut.-Comdr. E. K. Morse, Lieut. R. Henderson.

Lieut. O. W. Lowry, U. S. N., with Mrs. Lowry, left for Europe, from N. Y. city, on the SS. Normandie, of the French line, on Jan. 19. Mrs. Lowry is unwell and will be placed in a hospital in Germany. The address of Lieutenant Lowry, while abroad, will be care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

Secretary Herbert has directed that experiments be conducted with a patented sheathing, invented by Chief Engr. Richard Inch, U. S. N. The sheathing is made of zinc and tin and treated with sal ammoniac. It was tried successfully on a Baltimore tug and investigated by Naval Constructor Stahl, who reported favorably upon it and recommended that experiments be conducted with it.

Secretary and Mrs. Lamont gave the third in the series of Cabinet dinners in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland, Jan. 22. The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary and Miss Morton, Attorney-General and Mrs. Olney, Secretary Hoke Smith, Mrs. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodyear, of Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Diver Warner, of Bridgeport, Conn.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Charles Poe, a graduate of the Naval Academy, and the son of Gen. O. M. occasioned by the statement that it has presented a silver Detroit, Mich.

The London "Engineer," of Jan. 11, publishes illustrations and a description of the small torpedo boats designed by Chief Constr. Hichborn, as part of the boat equipment of the new ironclad battleships Maine and Texas.

The residents of Staten Island and New York city who have made the acquaintance of Capt. Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., during his tour of duty, as Inspector of the Third L. H. District, will regret that his assignment is so near an end. They will all wish him a pleasant detail to other duty.

The greatest regret is felt in naval circles at the resignation of Lieut. Robert Dashiell. His resignation will not take effect until April 1, and in the mean time he will go on leave of absence. Lieutenant Dashiell's most widely known work was done in connection with the Indian Head Proving Grounds, with which he was connected when it was in its infancy. After the transfer of ordnance matters from Annapolis to Indian Head, he assisted largely in its development. He is a brother of Professor Dashiell, of the Naval Academy.

The Navy Register for 1895 is out and officers are now perusing it, to see where they stand in their respective grades. This Register differs but little from the regular annual, except in so far as it changes the order of precedence of graduates of the Naval Academy who have been commissioned since Aug. 5, 1882. This arrangement was compiled in accordance with a decision of the Attorney-General, rendered on June 28 last. The Register is the combined work of Lieutenant-Commander Heald and Ensigns Robert E. Coontz and William W. Phelps. Ensign Phelps had charge of the compilation of the matter for the document when the work was first started, but he was relieved and assigned to other duty, and Ensign Coontz, after a good deal of hard and painstaking labor, completed it. This was done under the general supervision of Lieutenant-Commander Heald. According to the new Register, the active list of the Navy is composed of 1,460 officers, and the retired list of 434 officers. Of the active list, 716 are line officers; 164 are members of the Medical Corps, 96 of the Pay Corps, 175 of the Engineer Corps, 22 chaplains, 12 professors, 12 civil engineers, 32 constructors, 34 boatswains, 40 gunners, 40 carpenters, 19 sailmakers, 23 mates and 75 marine officers. There are 235 cadets at the Naval Academy and 87 on cruise. Thirty-nine deaths occurred during the year, 13 active and 27 retired; there were 41 resignations, 41 retirements, 3 dismissals; two officers were dropped and 6 were dishonorably discharged. At the present time there are 11 vacancies in the line, 7 in the Medical Corps, 15 in the Engineer Corps and 1 in the Pay Corps.

Mrs. G. C. Goodloe gave a luncheon for Miss Goodloe at their home, in Washington, last Wednesday.

The members of the Army and Navy Club of Washington will give a grand evening reception early in February.

Mrs. G. L. Andrews, wife of Col. G. L. Andrews, U. S. A., retired, has, as her guests, Miss Battles and Miss Dexter, of Boston.

Capt. W. B. Auman and Lieuts. P. B. Malone and J. C. Fox, 13th Inf., of Fort Niagara, visited at Fort Porter and Buffalo this week.

Mrs. G. B. Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, of Washington.

Maj. W. C. Manning, U. S. A., whose latest address is Sherwood House, Fort Monroe, Va., has had his sick leave extended four months.

Mrs. J. M. Stotsenburg, wife of Lieutenant Stotsenburg, 6th Cav., U. S. A., assisted Mrs. Lamont at her Cabinet reception, on Wednesday. Other assistants were Mrs. Schofield, Miss Sheridan and Miss Ruggles.

Mr. Mansur, Assistant Comptroller, in a long decision holds that Capt. Charles B. Stivers, U. S. A., retired, is entitled to be paid at the rate due him as an officer upon the retired list from the 8th day of August, 1894, and not from date of his acceptance of the office, Sept. 3, 1894. No precedent is established by the decision.

Paymaster-General Smith is closing up the affairs of his office, preliminary to his retirement, 60 days hence. The selection of his successor rests between Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton and Lieut.-Col. George E. Glenn. Col. Charles M. Terrell and Maj. A. E. Bates are also spoken of in connection with the post.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art.; Capt. Wm. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf.; Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cav.; Capt. C. A. Stedman, 9th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Clous, Military Academy; 1st Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Inf.; Capt. C. H. Heyl, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. B. Hickey, 8th Cav.; Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. John Ritcher, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav.; and Capt. H. B. Bristol, retired.

There is considerable gossip in circulation at the Navy Department as to the coming orders to the ships of the Pacific Squadron. The departure of the Philadelphia for Hawaii of course aroused considerable comment, but on all sides it is considered to be an excellent arrangement. There is talk of sending one of the vessels—it will probably be the Alert, if any ship goes at all—to Samoa, where the need of an American man-of-war is badly felt. The Ranger and the Bennington are said to be slated for duty along the west Central American and west South American coast, there being strong prospects of war between Mexico and Guatemala, as a result of a boundary line dispute, and there being a revolution now in progress in Peru. Another reason for the presence of an American man-of-war near the disputed territory of Mexico and Guatemala is the fact that there are now several British warships in easy reach of that vicinity. The Mohican will probably be retained in the Northwest testing coal. The Monterey will return to Mare Island to be docked.

Among the members of the Banquet Committee having charge of the dinner given Friday, Jan. 18, at Delmonico's by the Sons of the American Revolution in honor of Gen. Miles and Admiral Gherard were General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., and Lieut. Walter J. Sears, U. S. Navy, members of the Board of Management. Among the guests at the dinner were Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.; Capt. G. P. Cotton, U. S. A.; Capt. W. H. Carbusier, M. D., U. S. A.; Pay Inspector Arthur Burtis, U. S. N.; Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. W. S. Worth, U. S. A.; Maj. Frank H. Phipps, U. S. A.; Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Commander Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N.; Medical Director George Peck, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. A. S. Greene, U. S. N.; Generals Horace Porter, D. N. Couch, George H. Greene, Alex. S. Webb, F. G. Butterfield, Henry L. Burnett, John R. Reatley, Ferdinand P. Earle; Col. C. H. Jones, Chas. H. Denison and William C. Church; Capt. Hugh R. Garde.

Maj. W. E. Creary is spending the winter at Aurora, W. Va.

Col. H. C. Hodges, retired, is at 103 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. P. C. March, 5th Art., has left Easton, Pa., for Fort Mason, Cal.

Maj. J. G. Turnbull, 1st Art., has joined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., from Washington.

Capt. Geo. S. Hoyle, 1st Cav., was in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18, en route to Fort Grant, Ariz.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Wikoff, 19th Inf., is in Mount Clemens, Mich., stopping at the Avery House.

Maj. C. C. Carr, 8th Cav., is at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., from Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Gen. D. McClure, U. S. A., retired, has changed his address from Louisville, Ky., to Crescent Hill, Ky.

Maj. David H. Kinzie, 5th Art., bids good-bye to San Francisco to assume command of Fort Canby, Wash.

Lieut. T. M. Moody, 22d Inf., on leave from Fort Keogh, has been visiting at Taylor Ridge, Rock Island County, Ill.

Mrs. Rodman, widow of Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, has been visiting her son, Capt. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., on leave at Harrisburg, Pa., since October last, is soon due, with his regiment, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Mrs. Schofield, wife of Major-General Schofield, commanding the Army, held a pleasant reception on last Tuesday, at her Washington home.

Mrs. Sternberg, wife of Surgeon-General Sternberg, U. S. A., held a charming reception on Tuesday last, at her lovely 16th St. home, in Washington.

National Vice-Commander Henry Shindler, of the Regular Army and Navy Union, was in New York this week, and visited acquaintances at Governor's Island.

The arsenal at Washington, D. C., was the scene of a delightful Cinderella dance on last Tuesday night, given by Miss Allen W. Closson, daughter of the commanding officer.

Santa Fe-ans are rejoicing in the hope that Fort Marcy will soon be regarrisoned, to include a regimental headquarters, and, oh! that delightful accompaniment, a regimental band.

Miss Hewitt, daughter of ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, who has been spending a few days at the British Embassy, as the guest of Lady Pauncefoot, has returned to New York.

Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a visit to Baltimore to attend the wedding of his brother, Mr. Robert G. Skerrett, to Miss Mary Preston.

In no place has the appointment to Major and Judge Advocate of Lieut. E. H. Crowder, 8th Cav., been more heartily appreciated than in Omaha, Neb., where Major Crowder has a host of friends.

Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, U. S. A., whose case has excited much attention of late, will be examined next week by a medical board at Vancouver Barracks as to his physical and mental condition.

We should have noticed before the excellent article on Gen. James W. Forsyth written by Capt. John C. Gresham, 7th Cav., and published in "Harper's Weekly" for Dec. 22, with an excellent likeness of the General.

Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf., has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Calisthenics and Gymnastics at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, under Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., the officer in charge of the gymnasium at that post.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week: Capt. E. S. Chapin, 15th Inf.; Capt. Leonard Wood, Medical Department; 1st Lieut. W. R. Richardson, 8th Inf.; Capt. R. Vance (retired), and 1st Lieut. W. E. French, 3d Inf.

As stated in the Journal of Jan. 12, Col. Chas. C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon-General, now in St. Paul, will, by virtue of orders from A. G. O., dated Jan. 18, succeed Col. J. R. Smith as Medical Director of the Department of the East. He is expected to arrive at Governor's Island early in February.

Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf., commandant of Fort Niagara, N. Y., now that his command has been armed with the Krag-Jorgensen, has directed that until further orders the morning drill hours will be devoted to instructing the troops in the handling and care of the new arms.

Maj. J. H. Smith, 2d Inf., U. S. A., who is enjoying a leave abroad, was in Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 4, about to leave for a trip up the Nile, from which he expected to return to Cairo on Jan. 25, his headquarters there being Hotel du Nil. Major Smith, who is accompanied by his family, will next start on a visit to Greece, his address there being care of Thos. Cook & Sons, Athens.

Gen. J. W. Forsyth has selected as his second aide-de-camp that efficient young officer Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., late at Fort Stanton, and whom we remember with pleasure as the Adjutant some time ago at Fort Meyer, Va., under Col. Guy V. Henry. General Forsyth sticks loyally to his old arm of the service in the selection of his two aides.

In the case of Sergt. Thomas Marriott, Co. A, 13th Inf., recently tried in the U. S. Circuit at Albany, N. Y., for the murder, in October last, at Fort Porter, of his 1st Sergeant, Edgar L. Shuler, the jury disagreed, seven being for conviction and five for acquittal. Marriott then pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to eight years in the Erie County Penitentiary and to pay \$100 fine.

Two old men, wearing red military caps, with the letters "S. M. C." on the band, are to-day the sole survivors of the little band of messengers which grew out of the civil war, known as the Soldiers' Messenger Corps, says the Boston "Transcript." They are a pathetic reminder of the cruel and inexorable law which decrees the survival of the fittest, their numerous associates having all been crowded out of their occupations by the hustling, nimble-footed messenger boys, who are at everybody's call by the mere pressing of a button.

At last it has been made known that the death of Emin Pasha was due solely to the pride of a petty African chieftain, who wished to show his more powerful neighbors that he was not afraid to take the life of a white man. The first detailed account of the murder of perhaps the most picturesque figure among explorers is written for the February "Century" by R. Dorsey Mohun, U. S. agent in the Congo Free State. Mr. Mohun's sergeant, who was a member of Stanley's Emin Relief Expedition, discovered two of the assassins. Mr. Mohun arrested them, and very ingeniously extracted a full confession, which he has given in their own graphic language. Both were hung just a year after they had cut off Emin's head.

Capt. J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M., left Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 20, on a five days' leave.

Adj. E. St. J. Greble, 2d Art., of Fort Adams, R. I., was a visitor at Fort Preble, Me., this week.

Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. A., paid a visit to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brooke, of Omaha, Neb., are sojourning for a short period at Hot Springs.

Lieut. S. L'H. Slocum, Adjutant 8th Cav., U. S. A., is on leave and visiting his father, 37 East 65th St., New York city.

Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art., commandant of Key West Barracks, Fla., rejoined there this week from a short leave.

Maj. William Sinclair and Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., of Fort Warren, Mass., were visitors at Fort Preble, Me., this week.

Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th Inf., has been appointed Range officer at Fort McPherson, Ga., by the commandant, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Kellogg.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, retired, traveling in South America, has for present address, care U. S. Legation, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf., of Fort Niagara, visited Fort Porter, N. Y., this week, and was heartily welcomed by the officers of his regiment stationed there.

Lieut.-Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., left Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., Jan. 23, to be absent for a week, during which time Major E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf., is in command of Madison Barracks.

Maj. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., visited Brooklyn this week with the Adjutant-General of New York to take notes of the condition of the National Guard forces on duty in that city.

It seemed at one time this week as if the experience of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles in the labor riots of a few months ago in and near Chicago might be called into play in connection with the riots in Brooklyn. The National Guard, however, was equal to the emergency.

Sergt. Chas. Heiman, Co. F, 23d Inf., recently discharged after 25 years' service in that company, and since re-enlisted in Co. A, same regiment, was presented with a fine gold watch by the members of the former company before leaving Fort Ringgold for Fort McIntosh.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi both made eloquent, patriotic addresses at the banquet given in their honor in New York on the evening of Jan. 18 by the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Chauncey Depew, the president of the Association, made the address of welcome.

Harrison Millard, the composer, is reported to be dying at his home, 111 East 28th St., New York City. He was a private of Co. 71st New York State Militia in the early part of 1861; in June of that year was appointed 1st Lieut. 19th U. S. Inf., and resigned Nov. 7, 1863. He was wounded at Chickahominy. Mr. Millard has written several masses and many popular war songs.

We have in our possession the discharge certificate of Corporal Franz A. Bolz, Battery H, 2d Art., issued at Sitka, Alaska, by Capt. G. K. Brady, 23d Inf., commanding, Dec. 10, 1890, the character "Excellent," signed by Capt. W. Neil Denison, commanding Battery H, 2d Art. The paper will be delivered to the owner, or his legal representative or heir upon receipt of proper proof at the Army and Navy Journal office.

Colonel and Mrs. S. S. Sumner gave a delightful cotillion at the Assembly Hall, Fort Leavenworth, recently, in honor of Colonel and Mrs. E. V. Sumner and Miss Sumner, of Fort Riley. After the reception dancing was enjoyed until 11 p. m., when supper was served. After the collation a german was led by Lieutenants Howard and Barnhart. The favors were very pretty souvenirs. Ten figures were danced. About 200 guests were present.

Recent athletic exhibitions at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, have demonstrated the energy and zeal of the instructor in calisthenics, etc., at that post, Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., who has achieved quite a reputation in this direction. A Columbus paper says: "After the several exhibitions, Lieut. Butts assumed the role of a lecturer, enlightening the audience on the manner of a soldier's physical training. He had living models who went through a number of muscle-developing movements."

Among Army officers registering in New York recently are Lieut. John Pope, Astor House; Lieut. G. P. Howell, Lieut. C. W. Fenton, Park Avenue Hotel; Ins.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Brunswick Hotel; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt, Lieut. S. A. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe, Lieut. W. C. Brown, Grand Hotel; Capt. R. Hanna, Hoffman House; Lieut. J. A. Yockey and Mrs. Yockey, Grand Union Hotel; Capt. A. Williams, Union Square Hotel.

Gen. Robert Avery, a distinguished retired veteran of the regular Army, called at the City Hall Jan. 21, says a Brooklyn paper, to ask the Mayor whether citizens were to go armed, or were to have protection by the police. "The police of Brooklyn," General Avery is quoted as saying, "are either incompetent to handle this situation, or they are cowardly, or they are in sympathy with the strikers. They can take either horn of the dilemma. The police of New York may be thieves and blackmailers, but they are not cowards."

A San Antonio correspondent writes: One of the prettiest dinners of the season was given Thursday, by Captain and Mrs. Lloyd, 18th Inf., the guests being Major and Mrs. McArthur, Major and Mrs. Moore, Messrs. Hayes and Comly, Captain and Mrs. Lloyd. Miss de Rudio gave a pretty dinner Tuesday, complimentary to Lieutenant Barber. Those seated at the board included Captain and Mrs. de Rudio, Lieutenant Barber, Miss Inez Smith, Miss Clint Kearney, Miss Emma Smith, Mr. Gilbert Smith and Miss de Rudio.

D. L. Pratt, Jr., secretary Inter-State Building and Loan Association, Sioux City, Iowa, in a letter to the Journal, says: "The late George McWhinney, Ord. Sergt., U. S. A., who was stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., was a shareholder in this association, and at the time of his death held ten shares running stock, on which he had made payments at \$10 per month from Jan. 1, 1889, which payments amount to \$490; and on Feb. 1, 1893 had a withdrawal value of \$520, less \$100, which had been advanced to him, leaving a balance due at the time of his death amounting to \$420. We have written to the Adjutant-General of the Army notifying him of the facts and asking him for information regarding relatives of the late George McWhinney, but my letter was returned with indorsements stating that no relatives had appeared to claim his effects. If McWhinney has relatives living it has occurred to me that during these hard times this money might be very acceptable to them."

Secretary of War Lamont registered at the Plaza Hotel, New York city, on Jan. 20.

Capt. F. V. Abbot, C. E., has returned to Charleston, S. C., from a trip to Brunswick, Ga.

The next Army retirement for age is that of Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, on Feb. 3.

Maj. W. S. Stanton, C. E., has returned to Wilmington, N. C., from a trip to Brunswick, Ga.

Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, 10th Cav., has arrived in Trenton, N. J., for National Guard service.

Capt. T. E. True, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, left Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, on a few weeks' leave.

Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 21, from a short trip to Washington, D. C.

Capt. W. H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., lately visiting in New York city, has rejoined at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. A. K. Capron, 7th Cav., is still visiting his parents, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., but will go in a few days to Fort Riley.

Lieuts. W. E. Birkhimer and E. P. O'Hern, 3d Art., have returned to St. Augustine, from a pleasant trip to Key West, Fla.

Capt. E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf., now visiting in New York and vicinity, is expected at Fort Logan, Colorado, early in February.

Maj. A. E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. Army, on leave from San Francisco, visited old friends at Governor's Island, on Jan. 21.

Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., has left Plattsburgh Barracks and established a regimental recruiting station at Troy, N. Y.

Maj. J. V. Lauderdale, Surgeon U. S. Army, on leave for some time past, has been visiting at Genesee, Livingston county, New York.

Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav., was expected in St. Louis, Mo., the latter part of this week, on a short leave from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

"Big Ike" Terrell, of Co. A, 5th Inf., was recently married at Atlanta, Ga., to Mrs. Stefferman, of Leavenworth, says the Kansas City "Times."

Lieut. M. F. Walz, 12th Inf., on duty at the Memphis Institute, Memphis, Tenn., is a recent visitor in New York city, 352 West 55th St.

Capt. J. N. Coe, 20th Inf., returned to Boston, Mass., this week, from a short leave, and resumed recruiting duty at 30 Portland St., in that city.

Capt. Leonard Wood, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting at 23 First St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Maj. E. A. Garlington, Inspector-General, has relinquished the six months' sick leave granted him just before his appointment from the 7th Cav.

Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., has been assigned as Post Adjutant at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by the Commandant, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Worth.

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., and family, who have been residing for some time past at Governor's Island, have removed to 429 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn.

Col. J. R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and family are preparing to leave Governor's Island for the South, early in February.

Lieut.-Col. M. P. Miller, Commandant of Fort Hamilton, has arranged for a thorough instruction of his command every Saturday in telegraph and signalling.

Gen. Thos. H. Ruger and his Aide, Lieutenant Lyman, were expected at Chicago the latter part of this week from a trip to the Indian Country and to St. Louis.

Mr. Chas. T. Lassiter, brother of Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art., of Davids Island, was married Jan. 15, at Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Sallie Alexander Hamilton.

Capt. Q. O. M. Gillmore, 8th Cav., after a tour at the Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., since March, 1894, will shortly join his regiment, at Fort Meade, S. D.

Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., on leave since Oct. 6 last, has joined his troop at Fort Sill, O. T. He will move with his troop to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., as soon as stables at that post are ready.

Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., and the officers of this regiment at Fort Adams, gave a reception, a few days ago, in honor of Newport's winter colony of cottagers and "Hill" residents in general. It was a brilliant affair.

The retirement of Col. Peter T. Swaine, 22d Inf., Jan. 22, caused the following promotions in the Infantry arm: Lieut.-Col. James S. Casey, 1st Inf., to Colonel; Maj. John H. Patterson, 3d Inf., to Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. M. Crandal, 24th Inf., to Major; Lieut. A. A. Augur, 24th Inf., to Captain.

The soldiers and coolies of Japan seem to be well up in their duties. According to the London "Daily News," they use notebooks quite frequently, keep regular diaries, take copious notes of everything they see, talk intelligently of Spartans and Persians, Napoleon and his march to Moscow, and even compare the abolition of feudalism in England and Japan.

We are sorry to hear such bad accounts of Chinese Generals. Some of them, says an exchange, have been decapitated in person, some by proxy, others both ways. The Commander-in-Chief is in bed, and Kwang Chao, Wei Ju, and Chang, together with other officers of high rank, have hidden themselves. The gallant Sung remains, likewise General Nieh, le plus brave des braves, and they are steadily engaged in devastating Manchuria under the impression that it is the enemy's country.

A society named "The Society of the War for the Union" has been formed in New York City by a large number of the members of Lafayette Camp of Sons of Veterans, who have found the ritual ceremony and monthly meetings required by the constitution of the Sons of Veterans an unsurmountable obstacle to the success of a social society in New York City. The constitution provides that "All male citizens of the United States of over 18 years of age, who are lineally descended from an ancestor who bore arms in the service of the United States in the war for the Union, are eligible to membership." The initiation fee is \$5, and the annual dues \$5. Members of the Sons of Veterans may be admitted without payment of the initiation fee. It is proposed to limit meetings to three a year, two of them at least being small dinners, for which there will be no extra charge, to be preceded by short business meetings. The first dinner will be given on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, 1895, all charges for which are covered by the dues. Checks should be made payable to the order of L. A. Evans, treasurer, 79 West 92d St. The officers of the society are P. Tecumseh Sherman, president, 59 Wall St.; Lloyd West Francis, vice-president; Lorenzo A. Evans, treasurer, 79 West 92d St.; Arthur H. Ely, secretary, 56 Wall St.; John V. B. Clarkson, Bartow S. Weeks, Raphael Tobias, Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D.; Wilson Budd Strong, trustees.

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Lieut. J. B. McDonald, R. Q. M., 10th Cav., on leave, is visiting at Greenwood, Miss.

Prof. P. S. Michie, of West Point, registered at the Murray Hill, New York, on Jan. 23.

Lieut. W. H. Morford, 3d Inf., and bride, on their wedding tour, are recent guests at the Cordova, St. Augustine, Fla.

Maj. Daniel Madden, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Sinclair House, New York City. Capt. A. H. Russell, at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Chief Engineer Geo. Melville, U. S. N., was elected an honorary member of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, at its annual meeting, held this week at Washington, D. C.

The recent promotion of Capt. C. W. Miner, 22d Inf., to Major, 6th Inf., has led to the transfer from Fort Keogh to Fort Pembina of Capt. Mott Hooton, to take command of the company lately commanded by Major Miner.

Sergt. Fredk. L. Munson, Co. A, 6th Inf., a son of Capt. J. F. Munson, of the same regiment, is to be examined next month by a preliminary board as to his qualifications for a commission. We tender the young aspirant our best wishes for his success.

Col. Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., is a member of the corporation of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, which has during the past year completed its fine new building on the corner of Second Ave. and 20th St., New York City.

On Tuesday evening the bachelors of Governor's Island gave a very successful dance to the bachelor officers of General Miles' staff. Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Worth assisted the officers in receiving. Fourteen numbers were danced and a delicious supper was served during the evening.

Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st Cav., late A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, will shortly leave Fort Grant, Ariz., for the East. His marriage to Miss Edith Pennington, daughter of Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Inspector of Artillery, will take place at Governor's Island on Feb. 23.

Among candidates for membership in the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion to be balloted for at a meeting to be held Feb. 6, are Commander French E. Chadwick, U. S. N.; Gen. John Sanford Mason, Capt. William Rudolph Steinmetz, and Capt. Poliot Augustus Whitney, U. S. A.

The barracks and commissary storehouse at Fort Townsend, Wash., were burned to the ground Jan. 19, nearly all of the soldiers' personal effects and camp equipment being lost. The flames also ignited the ammunition magazine, and several thousand cartridges exploded, but did no injury. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The loss is estimated at about \$5,000.

It is thirty-three years next July since Gen. Charles King, Adjutant-General of Wisconsin, entered the Military Academy, not since he graduated, as was incorrectly stated. It is twenty-nine years next June since he received his first commission as 2d Lieutenant 1st Art., and twenty-four years this month since he became a cavalryman. June 14, 1879, he was retired as Captain of the 3d Cav.

Referring to the recently appointed Adjutant of the 7th Cav., Lieut. H. G. Sickel, the Junction City "Union" says: "The selection was an admirable one, not only from a military point, but from the view that we of Junction City see such important changes. He drops into the new routine—and the work is not light at Riley—with perfect ease, and is certain not only to be popular at the post, but in the city as well. He is a most affable gentleman."

A San Antonio correspondent writes: The very small number of military offences at Fort Sam Houston, taking into account that there are nearly 600 men in the command, and the temptations offered by some of the miserable groceries in the adjacent town, is somewhat remarkable. This speaks volumes for the discipline of the command. Than Colonel Coppinger, 23d Inf., there are few more popular officers in the Army. His pleasant, kindly, soldierly manner and gentlemanly actions have endeared him to the men of his regiment.

A member of the 7th Regt. gave a reception in honor of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles recently, at 751 Fifth Ave., at which there were present Generals Duryea and Whitlock, Colonels Hagedorn, Arthur, Garrison, Wright, Adams, Lieutenants Weaver and Dowd, Messrs. Hart, Learned, Pitman, Sibley, Oakley, Fleming, Earl, Larned, Lewis, Beyer, and a number of others known prominently in connection with club, social, military, literary, and electrical affairs in this city. Also Major McMurray and Captain Huggins, of the Army. Owing to illness, Colonel Langdon, and to pressing engagements, Admiral Erben and Colonel Piper, were absent.

At the fifth annual dinner of the Confederate Veteran Camp, given at Scottish Rite Hall, New York, Jan. 18, in honor of the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, a toast in honor of the memory of General Lee was drunk in silence after the President of the United States and the Army and Navy had been honored. W. S. Kelley, in response to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate," delivered an eloquent eulogy on General Lee. The most interesting feature of the evening was the presence of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who occupied, with Mrs. Gebhart, of Cumberland, Md., and Mrs. Gillen, of Mississippi, a box in the gallery of the hall.

At a regular meeting of Garrison No. 11, Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States of America, held at Fort Keogh, Montana, Jan. 8, 1895, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas, This garrison, recognizing the sterling merit of our Past Commander, Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, 22d Inf., and the genuine interest displayed by him in all things pertaining to the welfare of its comrades, also the impartial and judicious manner in which, during the past 12 months, he has conducted its affairs, be it resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered him, that this resolution be made a part of the records of the garrison, and that copies be sent to the Army and Navy Journal and Kansas City "Times" for publication.

The "Illustrated American" says, in an article of Jan. 26, on "Cadets at Play," the pleasures of the cadet are few and simple, and whether he will class gymnastics as an addition to these—or a further tax upon his routine work does not appear. Speaking of his pleasures, the "American" says: "Stag dinners and late suppers, which delight his brother collegian, are not for him. They are replaced by dangerous and infrequent indulgences in smuggled dainties, 'boodles,' they call it; and even these are of so innocent a kind that when he graduates and is allowed to grow a mustache, he smiles to think how much delight he could get out of crackers and jam." The article referred to has some excellent illustrations, showing the cadet on guard, enjoying a camp illumination, taking his part in a play in the mess room, and at rest in barracks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Organization and Tactics," by Captain Arthur L. Wagner, U. S. A. A most valuable and timely treatise on a difficult subject, which has been dealt with by Captain Wagner in a masterly manner. He has spared no pains to make the work a complete one in every particular, and the list of authorities consulted is an exhaustive one. The book abounds in apt historical illustrations, and the opinions expressed are based on a deep knowledge of the subject, gathered from long experience and study. It is a work which we take great pleasure in recommending to the profession. New York: B. Westermann & Co.

The "Journal" of the American Society of Naval Engineers for the quarter begins with a series of three lectures by P. A. Engr. W. M. McFarland, U. S. N., on the following subjects: "The Modern Marine Engine," "Boilers," and "Marine Economics." These lectures were delivered at the Naval War College. P. A. Engr. A. B. Willis, U. S. N., contributes an article on the contract trial of the Minneapolis, which is generously illustrated by drawings and photographs. Other contributors are Chief Engr. Geo. W. Baird, U. S. N., and P. A. Engr. H. P. Norton, U. S. N. Published by the Society, in Washington.

"Notes in the Year's Naval Progress; Information from Abroad." Compiled by the Office of Naval Intelligence. No. XIII. of the General Information Series. The issue for this year contains articles by Lieut. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., Staff Intelligence Officer; Lieut. E. T. Dorn, T. C. Drake, E. F. Qualtrough, Lincoln Karmory, U. S. M., and J. C. Colwell, Staff Intelligence Officers; P. A. Engr. Robert S. Griffin, U. S. N., and W. H. White, Engr., Asst. Controller of the Navy and Director of Naval Construction.

"The Crusades," by T. A. Archer and Charles L. Kingsford. "Story of the Nations" series. This is properly the story of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, and does not deal with the Fourth Crusade, or the Latin Empire of Constantinople. The work is written with great freshness and vigor, and contains many revelations on the unfamiliar side of crusading history. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

The wide-spread interest that is felt in the career of Napoleon at this time is very clearly shown by the fact that of the November and December numbers of "The Century," containing the opening chapters of Prof. Sioane's new *Life*, more copies were sold than of corresponding issues for several years past. The January number is already out of print, and a large increase is necessarily in the regular February edition.

One of the finest examples of bookmaking the year has produced comes to us from Denver, Col., and the fact that it is representative of the locality gives it added value. It is a quarto volume entitled, "Hoof, Claws, and Antlers of the Rocky Mountains, by the Camera; Photographic Reproductions of Wild Game from Life, with an introduction by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York." Frank S. Thayer, publisher, Denver, Col. The book consists of a series of thirty-six large page reproductions of photographs of wild game taken by Mr. A. G. Wallihan and his wife. They have been taken "on the fly," and we see deer, elk, antelope, coyote, cougar, black bear, beaver, Rocky Mountain sheep, wild cat, buffalo, sage hen, prairie dog, rattlesnake, as they actually appear in the wild freedom of their native haunts. It would seem impossible that such photographs could be taken, but here they are, and so admirably reproduced that you are brought face to face with the denizens of the woods. The authors give us a sketch of themselves and a description of the circumstances attending the taking of the several photographs. We have their likenesses also in various presentations, and a picture of the cabin of "Dummy" Wilson, the taxidermist whose name and fame are familiar to many of our readers. Mr. Roosevelt, who is certainly good authority, says: "It has never been my good fortune to see as interesting a collection of game pictures as these. Knowing, as I do, by long experience, the extreme difficulty of getting so much as a shot with the rifle at either wolf or cougar, I cannot express my astonishment at seeing these remarkable and characteristic photographs of both. The vividness, simplicity, and truthfulness with which Mr. and Mrs. Wallihan have told their stories add greatly to their value. It is a credit to Colorado and a credit to the United States that a book of this kind should be produced." In addition to the value and interest of the pictures and letterpress, such good taste is shown in the make-up of the book that we have, taking it altogether, a dainty volume, harmonious in all of its parts. The publisher has such confidence in its value and attractiveness that he offers to send it on the receipt of the price with the privilege of returning it if not found acceptable. No one who is willing to pay the price for it will ever return it.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A HANDSOME WEDDING.

Jan. 16, a marriage was solemnized in Fort McPherson, Ga., uniting Miss Sara Elizabeth Randall, the youngest daughter of Captain Edward L. Randall, 5th Inf., and Lieut. Wm. H. Morford, 3d Inf. The bride was given away by Captain Randall. Miss Zoe Randall performed the delicate function of maid of honor. The bridesmaids were: Miss Koepfer, daughter of Major Koepfer, U. S. A., stationed at Willets Point, N. Y. H., and Miss Romeyn, daughter of Captain Romeyn, 5th Inf. Both of these young ladies have been warm friends of the bride since the "Keogh Days," when Gen. Nelson A. Miles was the 5th's leader. Miss Cella Miles was to have been a bridesmaid, but was prevented leaving home at the last moment. Miss Miles would have been the regiment's guest. Lieutenant Morford had for best man Lieutenant Morrow, 5th Inf., while Lieutenants Baylies, Rose and Bamford supported the groom as ushers. The ceremony was held in the ball-room, which had been most artistically decorated by the officers and ladies, who seemed determined that the surroundings should be as beautiful as the bride. The regiment regards the wedding as the handsomest ever accorded a daughter of the 5th; the Army has had none more complete in all its details. Flags, standards, markers, guidons, cross guns, and sabres adorned the walls and gave the room a martial air, such as is never seen out of military circles. The stars and stripes were everywhere and the large garrison flag seemed to gather all in their folds. As the bride and groom knelt to receive the blessing the regimental colors formed a canopy over them. On the right side of the hall was a set of cross-guns with a large silver 3 (Lieutenant Morford's regiment) over the crossing; opposite was a similar design with a 5 to designate the bride's regiment. A beautiful monogram of the initial letters, R and M, was suspended above the altar. The polished floor was covered with many rugs and mats until after the reception, when they were removed for dancing, which was supreme until after midnight. Divans, easy chairs and settees were numerous, and gave the room a furnished appearance lovely to behold. The surroundings were indeed befitting the grandeur of the occasion. Promptly at 8:30 p. m., the bridal party passed down the center of the room, as the orchestra softly played Wagner's "Wedding March" in "Lohengrin," and took its place in front of the altar. The groom and best man entered from the right, and as the bride neared her position, she took the groom's arm. The wedding march having ceased the Rev. Dr. Guerry, of Atlanta, read the Episcopal marriage service. Promptly a platoon of the service Lieutenant and Mrs. Morford faced about and held a reception. Their many friends were pleased to congratulate them on their bright future, and extend a thousand good wishes, but nevertheless they regretted that the

regiment should lose its fairest member. Captain Randall's company was present in full dress and the new couple passed along the line and greeted each man. Many of the elder members of the company have served under the bride's father since she was a young girl, and to show their warm respect for her, presented the couple with a handsome parlor clock and candelabra. On the completion of the reception, most elegant refreshments were served, and all took pleasure in drinking a merry toast to the new married twain. The bridal party attempted to withdraw quietly, but to no avail; they were stormed with slippers and rice. Lieutenant and Mrs. Morford took the midnight train for Florida, where they spend sometime, after which the tour will be completed by visits in Forts Leavenworth and Sheridan. On Feb. 1 the couple will be "at home" to friends in Fort Snelling, Minn., the groom's station. The presents received by the bride were not only beautiful and expensive, but numerous and so selected as to be of immediate service to her in starting housekeeping. Those present at the wedding, reception and ball, were: Colonel and Mrs. Kellogg and their guests from New York—Miss Valliant and Miss Duller; Major Russell, Captains Carter and Rice, Captain and Mrs. Romeyn, Captain and Mrs. Forbes, Captain and Mrs. Borden, and Mrs. Borden (a sister-in-law to the Captain), Captain and Mrs. Woodruff, Captain and Mrs. Bailey, Captain and Mrs. Bowen, Lieutenant and Mrs. Tillson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Liggert, Lieutenant and Mrs. Pastello, Lieutenant and Mrs. Chaffield, Lieutenant and Mrs. Martin, Lieutenant and Mrs. Kalk, Lieutenant and Mrs. Kimball, Lieutenant and Mrs. Heaney, Lieutenant and Mrs. Wahl, Lieutenant Madden, Miss Sampson, Miss Cochran, Miss Cornelia Arletta Merrill, Miss Bailey, Miss Pastello, Miss Arthur, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Jones, Mr. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Wales, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Major Hubbard, Lieutenant Spence, 10th Inf. Mr. Romeyn and others.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1895.

It was expected that the department of chemistry would be the first to hold sections in the new Academic Building. However, owing to delay in moving into place the necessary apparatus, this project could not be carried out, and the department of philosophy occupied its rooms in the new building on Wednesday morning. Cadet Morrison, of Iowa, who stands twelfth in the second class, made the first recitation.

A concert was held in the gymnasium on Saturday evening. A cadet hop will take place on Saturday of the present week.

The cake sale held last year for the benefit of the Italian Orphan Asylum at West Park, New York, proved so successful that it was determined to repeat the experiment on a larger scale this year. It will be held at the residence of Mrs. S. E. Allen, Feb. 1, after 4 p. m. Patronesses, Mrs. O. H. Ernst, Mrs. C. W. Larned, Mrs. S. M. Mills, Mrs. F. S. Michie, Mrs. E. W. Bass, Mrs. W. P. Edgerton. Several novel features will contribute to the attractions of the entertainment, for which a measure of success commensurate with its worthy object is most sincerely desired by all friends of the enterprise.

Mrs. Marcus P. Miller, whose son, Cadet Laurence S. Miller, is a member of the third class, has been a guest of Mrs. Babbitt.

Colonel Sumner and family and Miss Michie were at Fort Leavenworth at last accounts. Miss Michie's visit in Cincinnati will be made with her uncle, not her brother, as incorrectly stated last week.

Mr. Arthur A. Clappe, who has held for several years the position of band leader, has tendered his resignation, and will, it is understood, move to Philadelphia and engage in literary work exclusively. In spite of the many disadvantages of his position, Mr. Clappe has accomplished much and his departure is greatly regretted.

In his annual report to the Board of Visitors Mr. Clappe recommended that the band should consist of 10 first-class musicians at each, \$35 per month; 30 second-class musicians at each, \$30 per month. This would give a band fully capable of performing the duties required. The figures given represent an increase in the appropriation of \$8,004 a year. Since the reduction by the act of March 3, 1877, every superintendent, with perhaps one exception, and many or all Boards of Visitors have recommended an increase of the band. Superintendent Ernst, in his annual report, said: "I recommend that the band be restored to the numbers and pay before the reduction in 1877." The Committee on Fiscal of the last Board says: "The Committee concurs in the above recommendations. The committee is inclined to think that \$34 per month, as stated by the superintendent, instead of \$35 per month, as set forth by Mr. Clappe, will be sufficient for the 10 first-class musicians. The band, as now constituted, is not a credit to the United States, and should be increased to at least 40 members."

Among other recommendations of the Board are the following:

"The adjutant of the Military Academy to have the pay of a Captain mounted, and the assistant professor of law that of a Captain mounted."

"The establishment of a chair of military hygiene and first aid to the injured, to be filled by the senior surgeon on duty at the Academy."

"The immediate erection of a small hospital for infectious cases, to cost \$2,500, and the extension of the gymnastic course, now confined to the fourth-class year, to cover the entire course of the corps of cadets."

"That the rank of 1st Lieutenant of Infantry be conferred upon Mr. Koehler, second master and instructor in gymnastics, while so acting."

"Leave of absence, say once in seven years, in turn, to each member of the academic board on full pay for six months or a year, with a view to the study of their respective departments by visiting allied institutions in this country and abroad."

"An appropriation of \$40,000 for five sets of officers' quarters, costing \$5,000 each, and an appropriation of \$17,000 in addition to any former appropriation, for completing the reservoir; also at some future time, and as soon as practicable, an appropriation of \$35,000 for the erection of a turret on the Academic Building."

"Concurs in the recommendation of the superintendent concerning 10 wooden houses occupied by 20 soldiers' families in Logtown, to the effect that new buildings be erected upon a high and healthy site, and the old buildings then removed. The appropriation asked for this purpose to be granted."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
THE GREAT SEA FIGHT.

I. J. S. Hashidate,
Flagship of Vice-Admiral S. Ito, Sept. 23, 1894.

It happened on the afternoon of the 17th of September, near Taku Tan, at China Sea.

The Japanese fleet, with her despatch boat Sakio Maru were steering N. E.

11 h. 45 m.—Many columns of smoke appeared in the direction of our starboard bow.

12 h. 0 m.—Two ships of enemy escaped, and it seemed that Chinese hoped to divide our power.

12 h. 40 m.—Our Admiral ordered to fire when we approached to favorable distance.

12 h. 54 m.—It was distant 6,000 metres with enemy. They fired for us.

12 h. 58 m.—We fired and the distance was approach within 4,000 metres.

1 h. 10 m.—A shot struck the barrette of this ship and killed two officers and one sailor.

1 h. 15 m.—Hiei fouled into the Chinese vessels and took fire but hardly escaped.

1 h. 30 m.—Akagi was fired very severe by the enemy.

2 h. 0 m.—Two enemy's vessels took fire; one sank and the other grounded.

3 h. 4 m.—The torpedo boat of the enemy sank down.

3 h. 15 m.—Chih Yuen received fire.

3 h. 30 m.—Matsushima took fire but soon destroyed.

4 h. 45 m.—They collected all ships which escaped and went south.

Chinese lost four ships and one torpedo boat. About 1,000 were drowned or killed. Japanese did not decrease her number of ships. We lost only 10 officers and 70 seamen. We will go to bombardment of Chinese port.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War*; J. B. DOE, *Asst. Sec'y.*

G. O. 4, H. Q. A., Jan. 13, 1895.
I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Company commanders will note in the column of remarks on the muster-rolls, in the case of each soldier serving in the first year of his enlistment, and not drawing continuous service pay, the date of last discharge and length of prior service, if any. This information is necessary in order that paymasters may see that \$4 per month be not withheld, under the act of June 16, 1890, from the pay of soldiers who re-enlisted under the act of Aug. 1, 1894, after three years and three months' service.

II.—Publishes the clothing money allowance for the enlisted men of the Battalion of Engineers, to take effect April 1, 1895, made necessary by the adoption of dark-blue trousers for the enlisted men of said battalion. The prices at which the dark-blue trousers will be charged are as follows: Made, \$2.54 per pair; unmade, \$1.79 per pair.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 5, H. Q. A., Jan. 21, 1895.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following information with respect to the 3.2-inch B. L. field gun, Model 1880, is published for guidance in the use of these guns for service:

3.2-in. Gun, Model 1880.—This gun has an axial vent and a straight cylindrical powder chamber. The vent opens at the breech of the gun and follows the axis of the breech-block spindle to the powder chamber. Special primers, designated "friction primers, axial," are provided for the gun. The primer has a wire loop-attachment, which prevents it from being detached from the lanyard when the gun is fired. These primers should be called for in requisitions made by battery commanders having guns of this pattern.

The standard charge is 3.5 pounds of picro-hexagonal (U. F.) powder of uniform granulation, 123 granules to the pound. The projectiles (common shell and shrapnel) are 13.3 pounds standard weight, with the band (rear edge) 0.625 of an inch from the base. The standard velocity is 1,685 f. s.

The I. K. powder of irregular granulation, 2,000 or more granules to the pound, which is adapted to the 3.2-inch gun Model 1885, with radial vent and elliptical powder chamber, is not suitable for rear ignition. Its action is irregular and the pressures excessive when fired in the gun with axial vent, and its use in this gun, except for blank cartridges, is prohibited.

The pattern of common shell with band (rear edge) 1.25 inches from the base, which is adapted to the Model 1885 gun, is not adapted to the Model 1890 gun, as the chamber space is insufficient for the insertion of the standard charge. The use of this shell in the Model 1890 gun would require a reduction of two ounces in the standard charge of powder, with a loss of 45 f. s. in velocity of projectile.

Battery commanders and the acting ordnance officers of posts who may have 3.2-inch common shell with band 1.25 inches from base in their possession will, when the guns of 1885 model at their stations have been wholly replaced by those of the 1890 model, report the number and condition of such shell to the Chief of Ordnance with a view of their disposition.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 5, Dept. of the East, Governor's Island, New York city, Jan. 19, 1895.

I. In cleaning the floors of barracks, dormitories, dining halls and other occupied rooms, post commanders will see that action is taken in accordance with the following recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Army:

"Some medical officers in their reports call attention to the practice of flushing the floors of quarters, dormitories, dining halls and other occupied rooms. At many posts this method of cleaning up is regarded as an indispensable preliminary to inspection of quarters. It has long since been given up in the Navy on the sanitary principle that a damp ship is an unhealthy one. The same principle applies to barracks rooms. It is important that the soil beneath the flooring should be kept as dry as possible, and this cannot be effected if water is flushed on the floors and permitted to run through open seams or broomed into knot holes or auger holes, especially bored to permit of this method of disposing of the wash water. One medical officer, in view of such practices, felt called upon to report to his commanding officer that:

"The barracks having been for the most part newly floored during the month, I recommend that positive orders be given that no auger holes be bored through these floors for the purpose of allowing water that has been used for cleaning purposes to escape beneath them."

"Another medical officer states that he has served at posts where the men had the alternative of staying in quarters with a thoroughly wet floor, or going out of doors with two feet of snow on the ground and the thermometer at zero. As catarrhal and rheumatic affections are prone to be developed by flushing, commanding officers should prohibit the practice. Floors when lightly stained and waxed can easily be kept clean, dry and wholesome."

II. Attention is invited to the requirements of paragraph 491, A. R., for every post guard, that "it will be commanded by a lieutenant, if possible." This requirement must hereafter be fully carried out in this Department; only those posts will be considered exempted from having an officer of the guard under the foregoing regulation, at which the officers available for duty on the rosters for officer of the day and officer of the guard would be required to perform those duties oftener than is prescribed for guard duty for soldiers in paragraph 492, A. R., as revised.

By command of Major-General Miles:
SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 2, Dept. of Missouri, Jan. 15, 1895.
Paragraph III., G. O. No. 2, series 1894, D. Mo., relating to the rendition of requisitions for certain articles of subsistence stores, is rescinded.

By command of Brigadier-General Ringer:
S. W. GROESBECK, J. A. U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. O. 2, Jan. 7, 1895, Dept. of Colorado, publishes rules and regulations relating to boards of survey, based upon directions of the Secretary of War, received from time to time.

G. O. 1, Dept. of the Platte, Jan. 21, 1895.
Par. V., General Orders No. 22, series of 1893, from these headquarters is revoked.

By command of Brig.-General Brooke:
JAMES T. DEAN,
1st Lieutenant, 14th Inf., Aide-de-Camp.

G. O. 1, Dept. of California, Jan. 11, 1895, announces target season for small arms at posts in the Department for the current year.

G. O. 2, Jan. 15, Dept. of California.
In view of G. O. No. 2, c. s., H. Q. A., the operation of General Orders No. 1, c. s., from these headquarters, except in so far as relates to the instruction of recruits, is hereby suspended until further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Forsyth:
O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

Dept. of California, Jan. 17, 1895.
Memorandum publishes detailed instructions prepared by the Inspector of Artillery of this Department for observation and guidance, in connection with the character of drills and the methods of conducting the annual practice of the heavy batteries of the 5th Art.

G. O. 3, Dept. of California, Jan. 17, 1895, publishes the season and course of practical instruction of artillery troops for the year 1895.

General Officers.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Dept. of Mo., will proceed to Fort Reno, O. T., and thence to Fort Sill, O. T., and inspect those posts and will return by way of McAlester and the Union Agency, Muscogee, I. T., and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He will report upon the state of the Indians attached to the agencies at Darlington and Anadarko, O. T., and what action, if any, may be required to insure their peacefulness, or for their protection; and also upon the state in the Indian Territory. 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will accompany the Department Commander (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, D. M.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Par. 15, S. O. 6, Jan. 8, 1895, H. Q. A., relating to Com.-Sergt. Charles Harney, is revoked (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Com.-Sergt. Dennis W. Carroll, now on temporary duty with Maj. Chas. P. Egan, C. of S., at San Francisco, Cal., will be relieved from duty and will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla. Ter. (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Comy. Sergt. Dennis W. Carroll, on duty with the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence in San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Sill, O. T. (S. O. 12, Jan. 17, D. Cal.)

Medical Department.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., is hereby extended five days (S. O. 17, Jan. 19, D. E.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Tilton, Deputy Surg.-Gen., will be relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and will report for duty as Medical Director Dept. of Dakota to relieve Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg.-Gen., who will report for duty as Medical Director Dept. of the East. Major John V. Lauderdale, Surg., will be relieved in the Dept. of the East, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then report at Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Columbus Bks., O., and will then report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Stnd. Frank Klar, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be relieved from duty at that post and will be sent to Fort Canby, Wash. (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., hereby relieved (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 21 days, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Fort Warren, Mass., is granted Capt. Edward R. Morris, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The leave granted Maj. Alfred E. Bates, Paymr., is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. William H. Hamner, Paymr., is further extended 21 days on surg. cert. (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engrs., will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Col. Orlando M. Poe, and will then proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., and relieve Maj. James F. Gregory, Corps of Engrs., of the duties now in his charge, taking station at Milwaukee (S. O., Jan. 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months on surg. cert., to take effect on being relieved from his present duties by Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engrs., is granted Major James F. Gregory C. E. (S. O., Jan. 17, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Department.

Ord. Sergt. James Cronin (appointed Oct. 9, 1894, from sergeant, Co. D, 22d Inf.), now at Fort Keogh, Mont., will be sent to Davis Island, New York (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. John Kelly, now on duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Adams, R. I., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Sheldon A. Keeney, who will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for duty (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will proceed from the Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

The following transfers and assignments of Sergeants of the Signal Corps are made: Sergt. Fredrick M. Jones to Governor's Island, New York, to relieve 1st Class Sergt. Edgar McGovern, who will be sent to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty, to relieve Sergt. Charles H. Davis, Sergeant Davis will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., to relieve Sergt. James R. Steele, who will be sent to Chicago, Ill., to relieve Sergt. Walter L. Clarke. The latter will be sent to Governor's Island, New York, for duty (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st Cavalry.—Col. Abram K. Arnold.

Vet. Surg. Marcellin A. Piche, 1st Cav., will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Bayard, N. M., for the purpose of instructing farriers, also examining and treating such horses of the 1st Cav. stationed thereat as may need his services (S. O. 1, Jan. 7, D. Colo.)

In Troop H, 1st Cav., Lance-Corpl. Harrison W. Martin was on Jan. 10 appointed Corporal, vice Carrigan, reduced.

3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav. (S. O. 18, Jan. 21, D. E.)

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., is relieved as J. A. of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Reno (S. O. 3, Jan. 9, D. M.)

Lieut. J. H. Rice, 3d Cav., is assigned to temporary duty with Troop E (Orders 13, Fort Ethan Allen, Jan. 21.)

4th Cavalry.—Col. Charles E. Compton.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., Military Attache, Brussels (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

Leave for four months, on surg. cert., is granted 1st Lieut. DeRosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav. (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav., Special Regimental Recruiting Officer, will close without visit the sub-station established at Shelbyville, Ky., and the regimental recruiting station established at Lexington, Ky. Captain Garrard is relieved from special duty as Special Regimental Recruiting Officer, and will join his proper station after availing himself of the leave granted (Orders 5, Jan. 15, 9th Cav.)

The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers was made in Troop B, 9th Cav., Jan. 16: Corporal Lincoln Washington to be Sergeant, vice Richard Washington, resigned; Private Charles Carr to be Corporal, vice Lincoln Washington, promoted. The Regimental Commander takes pride in announcing to the regiment the bestowal by Congress upon Lance Corporal John Denny, Troop C, 9th Cav., of a medal of honor for distinguished services in the affair with Indians at Los Animas Canyon New Mexico, Sept. 18, 1879. "Such acts of gallantry," says Colonel Biddle, "not only reflect credit upon the individual, but also upon the organization to which he belongs, and the 9th Cavalry may well feel proud of having in its ranks a man so signally honored." (Order 6, Jan. 16, 9th Cav.)

1st Artillery.—Col. Royal T. Frank.

Sergt. Oscar Mann, Light Bat. K, 1st Art., will proceed

to Fort Columbus as witness before G. C. M. (Orders 9, Fort Hamilton, Jan. 17.)

4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.

Sergt. Robert W. Allen, Bat. L, 4th Art., tried at Fort McHenry, Md., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of the service, was sentenced "To be reduced to the ranks, to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances now due and to become due, and to be confined at hard labor for 18 months" at Fort Columbus (S. O. 10, Jan. 18, D. E.)

5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Art., is detailed, temporarily, as R. O. at Fort Mason, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., who is relieved (S. O. 11, Jan. 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, on surg. cert., is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art. (S. O. 8, Jan. 12, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art., is extended three days (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

The following appointments are made: In Battery L, 5th Art.—Wagoner Abraham Wilson to be Corporal, vice Long, discharged; Corpl. Newton H. Campbell to be Sergeant, vice Kling, discharged. In Battery C—Private Frank A. Mason to be Corporal, vice Kliene, promoted.

1st Infantry.—Col. Wm. R. Shafter.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. F. H. Edmunds, 1st Inf. (Orders 11, Davis Island, Jan. 19.)

6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

The C. O., Fort Thomas, will send Sergt. Fred L. Munson, Co. A, 6th Inf., to Fort Columbus by March, for examination by the board of officers appointed by G. O. No. 3, c. s. (S. O. 14, Jan. 16, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.

Capt. P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf., detailed as Acting Indian Agent at the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, is relieved from said duty, to date March 15, 1895, and will join his company. Capt. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., now with his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, is detailed in his stead (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., Asst. to the Insp.-Gen., Dept. of Mo., will accompany the Department Commander, upon the duty of inspection of the posts of Forts Reno and Sill, O. T., visiting the Indian agencies at Darlington and Anadarko, and returning by way of McAlester and the Union Agency, Muscogee, I. T. (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, D. M.)

10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., is detailed as J. A. of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Reno, O. T., vice 1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., who is relieved from that duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 9, D. M.)

13th Infantry.—Col. Alfred T. Smith.

Lieut. M. B. Safford, 13th Inf., is temporarily attached to Co. F, 13th Inf. (Orders 14, Ft. Columbus, Jan. 22.)

2d Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Inf., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., and 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf., is detailed a member of the court (S. O. 19, Jan. 22, D. E.)

Capt. B. H. Gilman, 13th Inf., is detailed in charge of post exchange at Fort Columbus, and of military prisoners at that post (Orders 13, Fort Columbus, Jan. 13.)

14th Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

1st Lieut. Samuel Seny, Jr., 14th Inf., will be relieved from duty with Co. C, 21st Inf., and will join his proper station, Vancouver Bks., Wash. (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by Par. 5, S. O. 137, series of 1894, D. P., and detailed as Judge-Advocate of said court, vice 2d Lieut. David P. Cordray, 17th Inf. (date 8th Inf.), relieved (S. O. 7, Jan. 12, D. P.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, Q. M., 17th Inf., is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.

2d Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., is detailed as Special Regimental Recruiting Officer of his regiment and A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M., while on this special duty, to begin Jan. 21, 1895, and will proceed from Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y., to Troy, N. Y., and establish a rendezvous at that place (S. O. 2, Jan. 18, 21st Inf.)

Corpl. John E. Dinan Co. E, and Private Frank Campbell, Co. A, 21st Inf., will proceed to Troy, N. Y., for duty in the Special Regimental Recruiting Service (Order 3, Jan. 22, 21st Inf.)

Corpl. J. E. Dinan and Private F. Campbell, 21st Inf., will proceed to Troy and report to Lieut. J. J. O'Connell for duty on regimental recruiting service (Orders 3, 21st Inf., Jan. 22.)

22d Infantry.—Col. J. S. Casey.

The following transfers in the 22d Infantry are ordered: Capt. Mott Hooton, from Co. F to E; Capt. Theodore Mosher, from Co. E to F (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service on Jan. 21, by operation of law, of Col. Peter T. Swaine, 22d Inf., is announced (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

Private James Fleming, Co. A, 22d Inf., was appointed Corporal Jan. 13, vice Ripka, reduced upon his own application.

Sergt. Austin Park, Co. E, 22d Inf., is reduced the ranks upon his own application.

Sergt. Gust Anderson, Co. D, 22d Inf., having re-enlisted, is continued as sergeant.

Private Robt. D. Smith, Co. C, is appointed corporal, vice Geeting, reduced upon his own application.

The following appointments of non-commissioned officers are made in Co. E: Private Joseph Strobel to be sergeant, vice Park reduced; Lance Corporal Wm. E. Buck, to be corporal, vice Blumenschein reduced (Orders 6, Jan. 15, 22d Inf.)

23d Infantry.—Col. John J. Coppinger.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Wm. C. Manning, 23d Inf., is further extended four months, on surgeon's certifi. (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf., is further extended one month (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Courts Martial.

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., Jan. 30, Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.; Major Daniel G. Caldwell, Surgeon; Capt. James O'Hara, Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, R. Q. M.; William E. Birkhimer, Adj.; 2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Chas. T. Menoher, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 20, Jan. 23, D. E.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Evan Miles, 20th Inf., Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Bell, Asst. Com.-Gen. of Sub., and 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, will assemble at Dept. of Cal. headquarters, Jan. 11, to report upon certain shortages in ordnance property shipped to Co. Geo. H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., in October, 1894, by 1st Lieut. F. P. Peck, O. D. (S. O. 5, Jan. 8, D. Cal.)

A board will meet at Fort Columbus to determine the cause of damage to one Springfield rifle. Detail.—Capt. P. H. Ellis and W. P. Kendall, and Lieut. J. L. Donovan (Orders 8, Fort Columbus, Jan. 11.)

A board of officers will meet Jan. 21, to examine into the system of lighting the mess hall and barracks. Detail.—Capt. A. H. Merrill, J. W. Sumner, and W. P. Van Ness, and Lieut. A. S. Baker and G. W. Van Deusen (Orders 10, Davis Island, Jan. 16.)

A board will meet at Washington Bks., Jan. 18, to inquire into desertion of Private Pilling (Orders 7, Washington Bks., Jan. 17.)

A board of survey will meet at Fort Monroe whenever necessary to investigate causes of desertion. Detail.—Capt. J. M. K. Davis, and Lieut. A. M. Hunter and G. Blakely (Orders 8, Fort Monroe, Jan. 19.)

A board will meet at Madison Bks., Jan. 21, to inquire into articles lost, etc., by deserters. Detail.—Capt. A. H. Bowman and M. C. Foote, and Lieut. T. W. Connell, 9th Inf. (Orders 7, Madison Bks., Jan. 21.)

The post council of administration—Majs. J. D. Hall and E. P. Ewers, and Capt. A. Morone will meet to recommend periodicals to be supplied to the post library (Orders 8, Madison Bks., Jan. 22.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Ft. Monroe, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Colonel Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Maj. Richard S. Vickery, Surg.; Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.; Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, 4th Art.; Maj. Edward B. Mosley, Surg.; 1st Lieut. William P. Duvall, 5th Art.; recorder (S. O. Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

Nominations Jan. 23, 1895.

Promotions in the Army.

Lieut.-Col. James Seaman Casey, 1st Inf., to be colonel, Jan. 21, 1895, vice Swaine, 22d Inf., retired from active service.

Maj. John Henry Patterson, 3d Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 21, 1895, vice Casey, 1st Inf., promoted.

Capt. Frederick Mortimer Grandal, 24th Inf., to be major, Jan. 21, 1895, vice Patterson, 3d Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Ammon Arthur Augur, 24th Inf., to be captain, Jan. 21, 1895, vice Grandal, 24th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Frederic Dahl Evans, 18th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1895, vice Augur, 24th Inf., promoted.

Confirmations by the Senate Jan. 21, 1895.

Surg. Joseph B. Parker to be a Medical Inspector, and P. A. Surg. Wm. H. Kish to be a surgeon.

Examinations for Promotions.

The following-named officers will report in person to Col. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., president of the examining board, at Fort Monroe, Va., on such time as may be required, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. John H. Chief, 2d Art.; John T. Thernon, 3d Art.; Jas. M. Lancaster, 3d Art.; Lewis Smith, 3d Art.; and Jas. M. Ingalls, 1st Art. (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

Assignments to Regiments.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. Wherry (promoted from Major, 6th Inf.), to the 2d Infantry, to date from Dec. 29, 1894, vice Parke, deceased; Maj. Chas. W. Miner (promoted from Captain, 22d Inf.), to the 6th Infantry, to date from Dec. 29, 1894, vice Wherry, promoted; Capt. Stephen C. Mills (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 12th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., Co. D, to date from Dec. 16, 1894, vice MacGowan, retired; Capt. Theodore Mosher (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 22d Inf.), to the 22d Inf., Co. E, to date from Dec. 29, 1894, vice Miner, promoted; 1st Lieut. Mark L. Hersey (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 9th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., Co. B, to date from Dec. 16, 1894, vice Mills, promoted; 1st Lieut. Walter L. Taylor (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 20th Inf.), to the 22d Inf., Co. D, to date from Dec. 29, 1894, vice Mosher, promoted (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

Retired Officers.

Maj. James W. Abert, U. S. A., is, by direction of the President, placed on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of Major, to date from Jan. 14, 1895, the date of his appointment under the said act (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Post Lycums, 1894-95.

ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS, FLA.—Lieut.-Col. E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., "Discipline"; Capt. James O'Hara, 3d Art., "Bartholomew"; Capt. S. Pratt, 3d Art., "Rebelion Record Studies"; Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art., "Seacoast Carriages"; Lieut. W. B. Birkinhead, 3d Art., "Our Present Armaments"; Lieut. C. T. Menober, 3d Art., "The Searchlight"; Lieut. E. P. O'Hara, 3d Art., "War in Corea."

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.—Instruction of enlisted men in signallings and telegraphy began on Jan. 21, to continue daily, thereafter, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, from 1 to 2:30 p. m.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. K. asks: Being in line of squads who are the squad leaders? Answer.—The corporals.

LA FAYETTE asks where in New York can he enlist in the U. S. Navy? Answer.—At the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. G. M. asks: What is the pay of a Captain of Engineers, of Ordnance and of Artillery? Answer.—Mounted, \$2,000 a year; not mounted, \$1,800 a year.

A. A. G.—A man discharged from the Army under G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890, is debared from again enlisting in the Army for two months from date of discharge.

CONSTANT READER AND OTHERS.—The stoppage of \$4 per month from the pay of recruits has just been done away with, as will be found out when next pay day comes round.

J. F. S. asks: I enlisted Dec. 6, 1888; was discharged at expiration of 3 years and 3 months; remained out 9 months, then re-enlisted; altogether, 5 years and 4 months' service; am I entitled to re-enlist pay? Answer.—No.

J. E. G.—A previous furlough does not debar a man from his right under the law to three months furlough and discharge under G. O. 80, nor is a N. C. O. compelled to resign his warrant as such before he can obtain the furlough under G. O. 80.

INQUIRER.—There is no fixed time for promotion of officers of the line of the Army. The rules governing promotion in the Medical Department differ somewhat from those for the line. For instance, an Assistant Surgeon, after five years' service with rank of 1st Lieutenant, obtains the rank of Captain.

C. D. asks: I enlisted Nov. 5, 1888, was discharged Nov. 1, 1891, by purchase; enlisted again Aug. 2, 1892; will I, on completion of five years' service, be entitled to re-enlist? Answer.—On re-enlisting after completion of the five years' enlistment, you will be entitled to continuous-service pay. Your service from November 1888, to November, 1891, does not count towards such pay.

CONNECTICUT writes that Timothy Taylor was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and afterwards an officer of the U. S. Army; when and where was he born, and when and where did he die? Answer.—The only record we have of Timothy Taylor is as a Lieutenant of the 1st Connecticut Infantry, appointed Sept. 1, 1777, and Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Infantry, Feb. 13, 1790, honorably discharged June 15, 1800.

M. E. R. asks: How long a furlough can a man get after being discharged from the Marine Corps and re-enlisting in the Army, and can he go abroad and by what authority? Answer.—There is no fixed period. It would depend on previous length of service without furlough and other contingencies, furloughs, as a rule, not being a right, but a privilege. To go abroad requires the authority of the Secretary of War.

J. G. says: I was discharged July 10, 1888, re-enlisted within one month, was again discharged at the expiration of three years and three months, under G. O. 80; remained out of the service nine months, again enlisted. After serving one year and nine months, what pay am I entitled to? Answer.—You will have to serve five full years again before you are entitled to continuous service pay, since you were in the service at the passage of the act of Aug. 1, 1894.

CAVALRY RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor Army and Navy Journal:

To see the effect the Cavalry retirements of the next few years was going to have on my own regiment, I made the above table. Thinking it might interest you, I send a copy. Considering the promotion of Captain Garlington and Lieutenant Scott, which has just taken place, it will be seen that within about three years fifteen promotions will have taken place among the officers of the 7th Cav. alone, nearly one-half of all the promotions in the Cavalry during that time. Because of the retirement of those in first column, on the dates opposite their names in the second column, those in succeeding columns are promoted to the grades indicated at head of columns, on corresponding dates. Figures after names indicate regiments to which promoted.

Retirement.	Date.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	1st Lieutenants.
Captain Elting.....	Aug. 8, 1895	.....	.....	.....	Converse, 3	Gray, 3
Capt. Drew.....	March 15, 1896	.....	.....	.....	Ripley, 3	Dade, 3
C. A. Gordon.....	May 23, 1896	.....	.....	.....	*McCormack, 7	Winn, 7
Capt. De Rudio.....	Aug. 26, 1896	.....	.....	.....	*Rusell, 7	Yestel, 7
Lieut.-Col. Bernard	Oct. 14, 1896	.....	.....	.....	*Bell, 1	Hedekin, 7
Maj. Randlett.....	Dec. 8, 1896	.....	.....	.....	*Jackson, 9	Koster, 7
Col. Biddle.....	Dec. 11, 1897	.....	.....	.....	*Woodson, 1	Hartman, 5
Maj. Jackson.....	Nov. 21, 1898	.....	.....	.....	*Godfrey, 2	Nicholson, 7
Col. Mizner.....	March 2, 1899	Noyes, 10	*Baldwin, 2	*Mathey, 7	*Brewer, 7	Overton, 7
						Horne, 7

tions in the Cavalry during that time. Because of the retirement of those in first column, on the dates opposite their names in the second column, those in succeeding columns are promoted to the grades indicated at head of columns, on corresponding dates. Figures after names indicate regiments to which promoted.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. M. L. Baxter, a brother of the late Surg.-Gen. J. H. Baxter, U. S. Army, died Jan. 8 at Derby Line, Vt.

Edward S. Huntington, formerly Captain 20th U. S. Inf., who resigned Aug. 1, 1869, died recently at Wollaston, Mass.

Miss Gwin Hean McFerran, daughter of the late Gen. John Courts McFerran, died recently. Her father, a distinguished officer of the Q. M. Dept., died in 1872.

Alexander Frazier Warley, who entered the Navy as Midshipman in 1840, and resigned as Lieutenant in 1860, died Jan. 12 at New Orleans, La. During the war he served with high rank in the Confederate Navy.

Mr. Daniel H. Knapp, for some years an employee of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, in New York City, died Jan. 18 at his home, 5 West 106th street. His father, the late William H. Knapp, was a large contractor.

Lieut. James A. Turner, U. S. Marine Corps, who died at San Francisco Jan. 23, was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Corps in 1889, promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1893 and was retired on account of disability in the line of duty Dec. 25, 1893.

Mrs. Thomas Whitridge, who, with her husband, was instantly killed by falling from a ladder while escaping from their burning home in Baltimore, Md., on the 15th of January, was Miss Bessie Shoemaker, sister to Mr. Charles R. Barnett, wife of Maj. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M. Dept.

Insp.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge in a similar order says: "No better eulogy of Colonel Heyl than the foregoing record of his gallant and faithful service can be written. For this and many other fine traits of character he will be long remembered with honor in the Inspector-General's Department."

August Thiemann, who was an officer of the 12th and 33d Infantry during and after the war, wholly retired in October, 1867, and afterwards served as an enlisted man in the 15th Infantry, 10th Infantry and 2d Cavalry, is reported to have died recently in Valentine, Neb., in reduced circumstances. He received the brevet of captain and major for gallantry during the war.

Capt. Jefferson Maury, one of the best-known mariners on the Pacific, died at his home in Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 1. He was in command of the City of Tokio when General Grant returned to this country on the ship, and continued master of the vessel until she was lost near Yokohama, in June, 1885. After the loss of the ship Captain Maury returned to San Francisco, resigned his position in the Pacific Mail Co., and never went to sea again. He was appointed Midshipman, U. S. N., in 1841, promoted Passed Midshipman in 1847 and was dismissed May 10, 1855.

General Ruger, commanding Dept. of the Missouri, in an official order announcing the death of Col. E. M. Heyl, Insp.-Gen., recounts his distinguished services and says: "This brief statement of the services and outline of the military career of Colonel Heyl indicate more forcibly than would words of eulogy his quality as a soldier. His patriotic impulse when but a boy would not permit content with the life of a student when his country called for defenders. His service from that time on was marked by courage and devotion to duty and capacity in performance. As a man Colonel Heyl was honorable in all the relations of life."

A correspondent referring to the death, Jan. 11, at San Francisco, of Asst. Naval Constructor Geo. W. Street, writes: "In all his relations, public and private, Mr. Street was recognized as a man of pronounced integrity and a high sense of honor, and during his last tour of duty at the Navy Yard, New York, his marked professional ability, devotion to duty and kindly manner won for him the esteem and admiration of officers and men. In the untimely death of Mr. Street the navy has lost an able and brilliant officer; and to his colleagues and friends, to whom he had become endeared through many manly qualities, the loss of his honest, unselfish friendship will be a severe blow."

Capt. Matthias C. Marin, U. S. N., retired, died at his residence on Kay Street, Newport, R. I., Jan. 22. Though he was a sufferer from heart disease, he was fairly well in the morning, but at 3:30 p. m. was found dead in the bathroom. It is thought he expired fully an hour before. He leaves an unmarried daughter, Mrs. Marin, who died some years ago, was the daughter of Mr. Augustus Thorndike, of a family of high social standing. Since retirement, Captain Marin has resided at Newport, R. I., and was prominent in the social gatherings of the cottagers there. Captain Marin was appointed to the Navy from Florida, Jan. 3, 1852, became a Passed Midshipman June 23, 1858, and Lieutenant March 29, 1864. He served through the Mexican war, and soon after the outbreak of the civil war in October, 1861, was promoted Commander, and put in charge of the sloop St. Louis. In 1864 he was on ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard, and was retired Aug. 15, 1864. In 1867 he was promoted Captain on the retired list. His death has caused profound sorrow among his many friends at Newport.

Col. W. B. Remy, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, who died Jan. 21 in an insane asylum at Somerville, Mass., joined the Corps as 2d lieutenant in 1861, and served with credit during the war, and attained the grade of captain in 1872. In 1884 he was appointed Judge Advocate-General of the Navy with the rank of colonel, and retired June 4, 1892 on his own application. At the time of his retirement insanity had developed. One of Colonel Remy's first symptoms of insanity was his eccentric conduct at the Gilsey House, New York, in May, 1892. He walked into the hotel one evening in a pompous manner, and around his neck was a huge laurel wreath, while turned round his hat was an abundance of amylax. His hands were filled with bouquets of violets, tuberoses and yellow rosebuds, and in the buttonholes of his coat and waistcoat were red and white roses. An acquaintance remarked to Colonel Remy in the case: "You resemble a walking nosegay, Colonel." Colonel Remy responded: "Yes, I suppose I do; but these are deserved decorations, honors bestowed, yet fully earned, sir." Then he distributed flowers to every woman who passed him on the street. Very sad recollections are associated with the insanity and death of this cultured officer. His brother, Lieut. Edward W. Remy, U. S. Navy, disappeared Feb. 17, 1885, and no explanation of his fate has ever been given. He was dropped as of that date with the remark, "Supposed to be dead."

LIFE IN A WESTERN FORT.

A correspondent of the N. Y. "Tribune," writing from Fort Custer, Mont., Jan. 4, describes "Life in a Western Fort," in an article from which we make these extracts:

For skirmish drills, of which there are many in modern military tactics, the prairie outside of the garrison limits, stretching away in all directions for hundreds of miles, is chosen. Sometimes there may be a company of people in a frontier fort who please their aesthetic taste by cultivating flower gardens within the garrison, and a few forts have

native vines covering the wooden walls with blossoms and green foliage, but such features are not common.

A soldier's life in a Western Army fort is not so easy and indolent these days as many Eastern people imagine. It is a pleasant and somewhat exciting experience, and for some soldiers it is a very happy life. For the last 30 years a military fort in the West, in the fullest sense of the word, is really no fort at all. It is merely a collection of low, strong-built and homely buildings, houses arranged in any form most pleasing to the commanding officers. Some of the structures at the forts look as if they had been dropped down on the prairie haphazard, the purpose being to have one military station located so far from another that mutual communication can be had in a day's ride with a horse. There is not the least semblance of fortification about the frontier forts—parapets, buttresses, bastions, or cannons projecting through embrasures—so common in military poems and stories.

In summer it is pretty plain sailing, although at some of the forts distributed along the Missouri River it is not safe or comfortable for the soldier, or officer either, to attempt to do guard duty or other work at the height of the warm season unless well protected by head-nets and cast iron gloves, on account of the business of the mosquitoes. These insects are prepared for business in this latitude. They come in swarms and are so numerous and so persistent that it is not exaggeration to say that life is positively a burden for a few weeks of each year. Mules, ponies, horses and cattle, all suffer terribly from these pests, while man would also find existence next to unbearable should he not be able to provide himself with adequate protection in the way of head-nets and long-armed gauntlets. In summer the inmates of the fort have had the temperature as high as 123 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. In January and February the mercury at this point has sometimes sunk to the awful temperature of 45 degrees below zero. Putting the two together, we get a range of 168 degrees as the difference between the extreme, which is hard for any other spot on the known globe to equal. In the winter the snow may reach on a level in the Northwest anywhere from six inches to four or five feet. The average, however, is not much more than 14 inches all around; but even this depth on a level, unbroken stretch of prairie makes campaigning on foot not the pleasantest occupation one could find. When the winds blow and the blizzards fly and the snow begins to pile up, then it is time to seek shelter and not be found wandering over the open prairie without compass or landmark. Even the Indians, under such climatic conditions, stick close to their uncomfortable tepees and lodges, preferring rather to be at peace with all the world than to enjoy unlimited freedom in the open air under the doubtful protection of a breech-clout and a well-ventilated blanket.

MIDWINTER AT THE GARRISON.

In garrison during midwinter soldiers and men manage to make life bearable in more ways than one.

For amusements the officers have a clubroom, and so have the soldiers, too, for that matter. The post trader supplies the luxuries, and in return has the monopoly of what trade there is in it. At the billiard or pool tables of some of our frontier posts may be seen men who are truly experts with the cue. The band at headquarters forts is for the benefit of officers and enlisted men alike. Light wines, beer and cider are sold at almost cost prices, but whisky is not allowed under any pretence to be within the limit of the garrison. After many years' service in some particular regiment the soldier has the esprit du corps, and he takes a certain pride in his profession and what he is about. The bands of the military service, with hardly an exception, are fine bodies of musicians, and capable of holding their own against all comers, in or out of the Army. At an isolated frontier post this luxury is most thoroughly appreciated. Hops, concerts, dances, card parties, dinners, theatricals and various other amusements are the order, when they are cut off from the outside world and the rest of civilization by the icy fetters of winter. A visitor at the post is made much of. He or she is dined, fêted and danced. In summer the guest is driven or ridden across the country to the Indian camp, over the buffalo or along the river bank, and back and forth, here and there and everywhere, to his or her heart's content. In winter, on hobs and behind a merry set of jingling sleigh-bells, away he goes spinning over the prairie in and out among the sagebrush, getting as much enjoyment out of the square inch as the air, country and surroundings are capable of offering. This is a pleasant picture to contemplate, but all these little diversions are dearly bought, by isolation in the wild, partly settled country, without theatres, operas, shopping or any of the ordinary enjoyments that people consider a part and parcel of their existence.

The bump of fun is an exceedingly large one in the average soldier of the line. Young men in the prime of manhood, of fine physique and generally perfect in every way, look on the term of enlistment as a sort of task, and propose to get as much amusement and fun out of the five years as possible. Their devices and tricks for getting out of drill and other duties are of various description. Whisky is the soldier's weakness. Should a post be 1,000 miles from civilization, and stringent orders be in force forbidding liquor on the reservation, with every possible means taken to prevent its introduction and use, still, the average soldier will, in some way or other, have his toddy in spite of every obstacle. He is bound to get it in some way. The greatest trial of the officer of the day is to keep whisky away from the prisoners and out of the guardhouse, but it is impossible of accomplishment, for they certainly get it in some manner and whenever they want it. Whisky has been discovered being smuggled inside of boxes of bread when food was brought to the prisoners. A sentry might fill the barrel of his musket with liquor and walk his post smelling awfully like rum, but never be found out. Prisoners returning from work under charge of the guard, carrying stable brooms over their shoulders, have had a flask or two concealed in the bulky part of the broom, and yet escaped discovery.

Col. Peter Tyler Swaine, 22d Inf., was duly retired for age Jan. 21, after a distinguished service dating from 1852, when he was graduated from the Military Academy and assigned to the Infantry arm. For several years he rendered arduous duty on the frontier, was Quartermaster of his regiment (10th Inf.) from 1885 to 1890, and during the war attested his gallantry and skill on many a battlefield. For Shiloh and Murfreesboro he received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, was wounded at Stone River, and received the brevet of Colonel at the close of the war. From September, 1862, until Dec. 31, 1864, he was in the field as Colonel of the 99th Ohio Volunteers. Since the war his service has been largely in the West, and he attained the grade of Colonel, 22d Inf., in 1884. He now retires to the rest he has earned so well amid universal good wishes. For the present his residence is at Los Nietos, Cal.

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Lieut.-Col. J. Ford Kent, 18th Inf., acting Inspector of
the Department of the Dakota, and Brigadier-General
Bachelder, Quartermaster-General, are again at odds,
on the subject of the cavalry horse. Colonel Kent has
recently found some very bad examples of what he
believes to be evils in the present mode of purchasing
cavalry horses, and has called the attention of the
Quartermaster-General to them. Colonel Kent's recent
trip to Europe, during which he carefully inquired into
all the systems in vogue for supplying animals to the
cavalry arm of the services, has convinced him that
the War Department should adopt the remount sys-
tem for supplying horses to the cavalry. He be-
lieves that it would be economically a great success,
and would give the cavalry better animals. In his
annual report he suggested either Fort Keogh or Fort
Custer (preferably the latter) as the point for the re-
mount depot. Concerning the horses in the Depart-
ment of the Dakota, he now says that there is a
large percentage of them unfit for the service, and they
should be disposed of.

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There is no doubt that the nominations of officers to
vacancies existing in the Q. M. Department will
shortly be made. There are three vacancies now ex-
isting, and there is a good deal of gossip in circulation
at the War Department as to the names of the suc-
cessful candidates. There are any number of prophe-
cies made; but the wish in many cases is father to the
thought, as the whole matter is still in embryo. It is
said that Secretary Lamont has not yet completed his
consideration of the applications which have been
submitted to him, and that he has not had a serious
talk with the President regarding the matter. The
names of officers most prominently mentioned for two
of the vacancies are 1st Lieut. John J. Brereton, 24th
Inf., and 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, of the same
regiment. There is little possibility that the President
would select two officers from one command, and it is
figured out at the War Department that the chances
favor Lieutenant Brereton, who is considered one of
the best officers in the service, and who has already
seen quite a good deal of duty in connection with the
Quartermaster's Department. The name of 1st Lieut.
Walter M. Dickenson is also mentioned in connection
with one of the vacancies. Secretary Lamont has
determined, it is understood, to make no further ap-
pointments to the Pay and Subsistence Corps. There
are already two vacancies existing in the latter or-
ganization, and one will be created in the former by the
retirement, shortly, of Paymaster General Smith.
Notwithstanding this fact, however, they will not be
filled, the Secretary having come to the conclusion
that it would be unwise to keep these corps at their
present numbers, when he recommended their re-
duction in his annual report.

Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, commanding the
North Atlantic squadron, was at the Navy Department
on Monday last, in consultation with relation to the
fleet evolutions of the vessels under his command. Ad-
miral Meade is greatly pleased with the action of the
Department in assigning the Minneapolis to his squad-
ron. With this cruiser, he undoubtedly has the finest
squadron ever gotten together, and he will now be able
to have the evolutions, which at one time seemed to
be very mythical. Rear-Admiral Meade expects to
leave Hampton Roads with the flagship New York,
Minneapolis, Cincinnati and Raleigh early next week.
The Columbia is now undergoing repairs at the Nor-
folk navy yard, and when these are completed, she will
go to New York to be docked. According to an official
telegram received at the Navy Department, she is
lying in the mud at the Norfolk navy yard when it is
low tide. Rear-Admiral Brown, commandant of the
yard, states that there is no danger of her straining in
this position, and his opinion has alleviated, to some
extent, the fears entertained for the cruiser's safety.
It is expected that the Columbia will not join the re-
mainder of the North Atlantic squadron in the West
Indies until the latter part of February or the first of
March.

It may not be necessary to pass an act for the pur-
pose of securing the transfer of the military prison at
Fort Leavenworth from the control of the Secretary
of War to the Attorney General. The legal experts
at the War Department have found an act of Congress
which bears directly on this subject, and unless Con-
gress takes specific action in this matter, the proba-
bilities are that the War Department will act without
Congressional aid. The law referred to was approved
on March 3, 1891, and is entitled an "Act for the
erection of United States prisons and for the imprison-
ment of United States prisoners and other purposes." A
provision of Sec. 7 of this act says: "That nothing
in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the courts
of the United States from sentencing to or confining
prisoners, either civil or military, in the United States
military prison at Fort Leavenworth. Section 4 of the
same act holds that "the control and management of
said prisons be vested in the Attorney-General," etc.
Secretary Lamont's attention has been called to this
act, and the matter is under consideration, to be acted
upon should occasion require.

It has been decided by the War Department to pur-
chase models of guns and carriages, for cadet instruc-
tion, at the Military Academy. The Ordnance Bureau
has already procured from Watervliet Arsenal steel
models of the present service guns, including mortars,
field guns and 10-inch rifles. It is believed that \$3,000
will be sufficient to cover the expenses.

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THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Rear-Admiral Walker's predictions in his celebrated Hawaiian reports have come to pass. The Dole government has just quelled a strong revolt, and the administration has been forced to yield to public demand, and to send the cruiser Philadelphia to Honolulu. The Philadelphia received her orders for Hawaii on Saturday last, and at 11 o'clock on the following day she left San Francisco for her new station. The President has made the following statement regarding the despatch of the cruiser to Honolulu: "No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of one of our Naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of international law, and utterly unjustifiable. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us, and that in its relation to us, it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not because there has been any change in the policy of the administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the administration in every case of the kind, and from motives of extreme caution and because there is a possibility that disturbances may be renewed which might result in danger to the persons or property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the government of the recent revolt. So far from having the slightest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the commander of the Philadelphia and the despatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our Minister in Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow-citizens. Here they are:

Washington, Jan. 19, 1895.
Rear-Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal.: Proceed with the U. S. S. Philadelphia with despatch to Honolulu, H. I. Your purpose as the United States senior naval officer there will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen, who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in an attempt by force of arms or violence, to maintain or overthrow the existing government, cannot claim that the government of the United States shall protect him against the consequence of such act.
Show these instructions to, and freely consult with, the United States Minister at Honolulu upon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable upon the actual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind that the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary. Attention is called to Article 287, of the U. S. Navy Regulations, as amended. Acknowledge by telegram. (Signed) HERBERT.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1895.
Willis, Minister, Honolulu: Although your telegram reporting uprising of Jan. 6 does not indicate that you regard the presence of a warship necessary, the President deems it advisable that one proceed immediately to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and property should a contingency arise requiring it. You, as our sole diplomatic representative, will confer with the commanding officer as to the assistance which his instructions contemplate in case of need. (Signed) GRESHAM.

Rear-Admiral Walker's name has been frequently on the lips of the Solons of the House and Senate since the news of the revolt was received. His cause in Hawaii, and the statements in his reports, have been subjected to criticism and commendation, according to the sentiments of the many speakers.

The New York "Evening Post," which should by right be published on the banks of Thames, instead of on the banks of Hudson, says with insulting cynicism, in effect that American patriotism is a matter of dollars, and that this is the key to the Hawaiian situation.

Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield has determined to pay a last visit to the Army posts of the country in his capacity as Major-General commanding the Army. The trip will probably not begin before spring and in the meantime the Major-General intends to bring his work up to a point where it can be entrusted to his successor, without fear of any misunderstanding of any action he may have taken. General Schofield appreciates the difficulties which will pave the way of the officer assuming the reins of the government of the Army after he has been relegated to the retired list, and he has determined to do all in his power to lessen them. Just what posts he will visit has not yet been definitely settled upon, but it is his desire to go to all that it is possible for him to reach. For this reason, he intends starting at the early date indicated. His tour will probably start in the South and go to the southwest and the north and northwest will be reserved for the summer. He will return to his office in time to hand over his duties to his successor when he retires in September. There is talk at the War Department of Major-General Miles being directed to come to Washington and take temporary charge of Major-General Schofield's duties in that officer's absence. We are assured, however, that this will not be the case, as least if the present intention of the authorities is carried out. Major-General Schofield said that in these days of the telegraph, he could give an order just as quickly from San Francisco as from Washington and the results would be exactly the same. It is suggested, however, that his successor will learn more if he acts under the general supervision of Major-General Schofield in the six months than he would in a year after that officer's retirement, and this may cause a change of decision in this connection.

In the public library of Los Angeles, California, a record is kept of the circulation of the several periodicals on file—200 in all. A list is given of the periodicals (42 in all) called for more than 500 times. Included in the list of the most popular periodicals is the Army and Navy Journal. The other named are, in the order of their popularity, as follows: Harper's Magazine, Century, Scientific American, Scribner's, London News, London Graphic, Life, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Harper's Weekly, Cosmopolitan, Illustrated America, Arena, Pall Mall Budget, North American Review, Review of Reviews, Forum, St. Nicholas, Scientific American Supplement, Ladies' Home Journal, Lippincott, Season, Catholic World, Harper's Young People, Rural California, Queen, Delineator, Outing, Punch, Argonaut, Atlantic, Demorest, Short Stories, Youth's Companion, Ueber Land und Meer, Overland, Harper's Bazaar, Popular Science Monthly, Electrical World and Figaro Illustré. It is certainly gratifying to find a strictly professional paper like the Army and Navy Journal holding its own in popularity in an ordinary circulating library with periodicals of the class named. A similar comparison at a military post would place the Journal not only in such a list, but at the head of it, in point of popularity. Even in purely civilian circles, it follows hard after the Youth's Companion in point of popular interest. The Electrical World and the Army and Navy Journal are the only two professional publications given in the list referred to above.

The Washington "News" criticises the court martial in the case of Ensign Willard L. Dodd, now on trial at the Washington Navy Yard, the court having held him guilty of an offence against the civil as well as the military law, because he made a note payable at a bank when he had no funds deposited to meet it at maturity. This can hardly be a correct statement of the ruling. The failure to pay a note on maturity may be construed into an offence, but certainly not the failure to do so at a particular bank, unless there were circumstances connected with the promise to pay there, which might be construed as a breach of agreement. Technical errors in the conduct of business are too common in commercial circles to be held as an offence against an officer. The neglect or refusal to pay money when due may be an offence, according to circumstances, but the officer should have the benefit of any doubt. In civil administration, a creditor is not allowed to use criminal processes to enforce a merely commercial obligation, it being held that the creditor must collect by civil process alone. An officer should pay his debts, undoubtedly, but the business of compelling him to do so by court martial may be carried too far. These remarks are general, and are not intended to apply especially to the case of Ensign Dodd, against whom there are other charges.

It can be stated on the best authority that President Cleveland will reappoint Engineer-in-Chief Melville as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. This determination was reached some time ago, and is some-

what early, in view of the fact that Mr. Melville's term does not expire until August next. To Engineer-in-Chief Melville's efforts is largely due the present high state of efficiency of the Engineer Corps. Early and late he has worked for its betterment, and his administration of the affairs of the Engineering Department has been marked by many noteworthy achievements in the engineering line. Since he assumed the duties of Chief of Bureau, in 1887, rapid advancement has been made in engine construction. To him is due the general introduction of vertical inverted triple expansion engines, and the adoption of triple screw propulsion for large vessels of the Navy. He also demonstrated in the Monterey that coil boilers could be used successfully in battery, and as a result, this efficient and quick-steaming type of boilers is being put into the gunboats now building, and will probably be extensively used hereafter.

A writer in the London "Army and Navy Gazette" (we shall not call him an alarmist, although he comes dangerously near to being one) gives us some interesting figures and facts. He points out, first, that with Alexander, the greatest peace preserver of the day, dead, and when China and Japan are engaged in a struggle of which none may know the outcome, and France's traditional and undying dislike of England, and her foolish enterprises in the East, there is enough inflammable and explosive material lying around to create a frightful outburst. The figures attached take Russia's peace footing (835,000), as 100 per cent. France comes next, with 67 per cent.; Germany, 53 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 42 per cent.; Italy, 30 per cent.; and the British Empire (exclusive of 146,000 Indian native troops), 28 per cent. The war footings are as follows: France (4,350,000) 100 per cent.; Germany, 89 per cent.; Italy, 69 per cent.; Russia, 58 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 40 per cent.; and the British Empire (with the same exclusion), 13 per cent.

The correspondent of the London "Times" has recently made further dramatic exposures in regard to the Chinese character. At the Yalu, the only man available who possessed the requisite personal and professional qualities (Captain Von Hennecken) was a soldier. He, at least, made the fleet fight. Not as a trained Admiral might have done with a trained fleet. But the point is that he made them fight, whereas the difficulty other foreign officers had experienced was in getting the Chinese to fight under any circumstances. On board the flagship orders were varied according to the discretion of the officers. In telegraphing from the conning tower to the engine room, the orders were dependent on the sweet will of the officer who manipulated the telegraph, and not at all on that of the Admiral. When the Admiral wished to put on speed, and close with the enemy, his desire, strangely, did not meet the approval of the operator, who slowed down to one bell at once. Why was it the Chinese were not more successful at the Yalu?

The "Army Register" for 1895, corrected to Dec. 1, is now being distributed, and by the end of the week, at farthest, it will have reached our most remote posts. To the contemplative, the "Register" is full of information and food for thought; but in no particular is this so marked a feature as the rapidity with which the men who saw service during the war are disappearing from the active list, some to the retired list, others, alas! to that ultimate list of the silent majority. In the several corps of the line there are now 228 officers below the rank of Major who served, either in the Regular or Volunteer Forces, during the War of the Rebellion. These officers are divided as follows: Cavalry, 35; artillery, 48; infantry, 145. And think of it! There are still 13 officers who saw war service serving in the grade of First Lieutenant! Nearly all of these men are old enough to be grandfathers. Many of them will still be languishing in their present grades when overtaken by the three score and four.

The Bureau of Ordnance, Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering have made a joint report to Secretary Herbert upon the specifications which should be entered into for the proposed submarine boat. It is provided that the boat shall be 80 feet in length, and its diameter shall be 11 feet; displacement, light, 118½ tons; total displacement when submerged, 138½ tons; reserve buoyancy, sixty-six one-hundredths of a ton. The company constructing the boat will have to guarantee 15 knots when the vessel is light, and 14 inches awash, and her minimum endurance at this speed must be 12 hours. The submerged speed must not be less than seven knots. The boat is to have two torpedo tubes, and be strong enough to resist the pressure of the water at 75 feet. Her builders will be given no speed premium. The Department is to have the option of purchasing the vessel at a reduced price if she fails to come up to the specifications.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Secretary.

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee, Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral C. O. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Act. Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Norton. Arrived at Montevideo, Jan. 20. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. B. Ide (p. s.)
Left San Francisco for sea drill. Bound for San Diego.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Commander J. McGowan.
Training Ship. At Norfolk, Va. Placed in commission Jan. 19. Will go to Newport, and will then cruise in the West Indies.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.)

Left Cortez for Bluefields.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.)

At Chefoo, Jan. 19.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)

At Mare Island. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.)

At New York undergoing changes. Ordered to Madagascar and east coast of Africa. Will go by way of Suez Canal.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Corea.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns (Flagship), Capt. A. T. Mahan (a. s.)

At Algiers. Will be relieved by San Francisco, now en route to Gibraltar.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.)

At Hampton Roads, Jan. 20, to sail about Jan. 26 for the West Indies.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)

At New York.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Oraig (a. s.)

Arrived at Ning-Poo, Jan. 25.

CONSTELLATION (Training-ship), Comdr. F. W. Dickins.

Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo-boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.

At Washington.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.)

Left Aden, Jan. 17, for Colombo, Ceylon. Address Yokohama, Japan.

DOLPHIN (Despatch-boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.

At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns (School-ship), Comdr. J. F. Merry.

At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns (Training-ship), Comdr. Louis Kingsley.

On a cruise in West Indies.

FERN (Despatch-boat), Lieut.-Comdr. G. A. Bicknell.

At League Island, Penn.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. M. L. Johnson.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship) Capt. J. J. Read.

At Mare Island. Capt. Frank Wildes is ordered to relieve Capt. Read Feb. 5.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edwin S. Houston (a. s.)

Left Aden, Jan. 21, for Colombo, Ceylon. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MARLBOROUGH, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (n. a. s.)

At Norfolk. Will leave for European Station about Feb. 15. Placed in dry dock Jan. 22.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lt.-Comdr. B. S. Richards (spec. duty.)

At Erie, Pa., for the winter.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh.

At Norfolk, Jan. 14. Assigned to N. A. S. Will go to West Indies to participate in squadron evolutions, starting Jan. 26.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. H. F. Pickins.

At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.)

At Seattle, Jan. 18. Will relieve the Monterey of the work of conducting coal tests on the Washington coast.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)

At Tien Tsin, China.

MONTREY, 4 guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.)

Ordered from New Wharfedale to Mare Island, Jan. 23, to undergo repairs. Reached Fairhaven, Jan. 25. drill. Bound for San Diego.

MONTGOMERY, 10 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.)

At Mobile, Ala., Jan. 14. Testing Southern coal.

NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.)

At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 15 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.)

At Hampton Roads, to sail about Jan. 26 for St. Thomas. Mail for the squadron should be addressed in care of the U. S. Consul, as follows: Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, St. Lucia, West Indies; Feb. 2 to Feb. 14, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies; Feb. 14 to Feb. 21, La Guayra, Venezuela; Feb. 21 to March 5, Curacao, Dutch West Indies; March 5 to March 13, Port-au-Prince, Hayti; March 13 to March 23, Kingston, Jamaica; March 23 to March 30, Colon, United States of Colombia; March 30 to April 20, Havana, Cuba; April 20 to April 23, Key West, Fla. The following is a list of the officers of the New York: Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, commander-in-chief; Lieut. A. P. Niblack, Flag Lieutenant, and Lieut. S. S. Wood, flag secretary; Capt. R. D. Evans, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. William Swift, executive officer; Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, navigator; Lieuts. J. M. Roper, J. F. Parker, T. M. Brumby, R. B. Dashiell, and H. C. Poundstone; Ensigns, J. R. Campbell, L. S. Thompson, and Yates Stirling, Jr.; Naval Cadets W. V. Powelson, I. V. Gillis, D. F. Sellers, Provost Babin, E. L. Bennett, and C. S. Bookwalter; Medical Inspector Edward Kershner; Passed Asst. Surg. J. F. Urie; Asst. Surg. F. C. Cook; Chief Engineer Cipriano Andrade; Passed Assistant Engineers F. J. Schell and M. A. Anderson; Assistant Engineers E. L. Beach and G. W. Danforth; Naval Cadets (Engineer Division) R. C. Moody and Emory Winship; Pay Inspector G. W. Beaman; Capt. B. R. Russell and 2d Lieut. Elisha Teall, of the Marine Corps; Boatswain William Anderson; Gunner Hugh Sinclair; Carpenter J. B. Fletcher; Pay Clerks H. E. Minckler and C. S. MacWinkle.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)

At Newchang.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)

Left San Francisco, Jan. 19, for Honolulu; should arrive about Jan. 26.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lt.-Comdr. A. R. Couden (special duty).

At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)

At Newport Jan. 23. Will return to Hampton Roads and cruise in the West Indies with the New York and Cincinnati.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. W. Watson (p. s.)

Left San Francisco, in company with Alert, for sea drill. Bound for San Diego.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. A. S. Crowninshield.

At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.

Public marine school. Address foot E. 28th St., N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.

Arrived at Horta, Fayal, Jan. 20.

SARATOGA (Penn. School-ship), Comdr. Edward T. Strong.

On a cruise in West Indies. Her itinerary is: Will arrive in Barbadoes, Jan. 26; leave, Feb. 5; arrive at St. Kitts, Feb. 8; leave Feb. 27; arrive at St. Thomas, March 2; leave, March 9; arrive at Kingston, March 14; leave, March 21; arrive at Delaware Breakwater, April 8.

THEFTIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (special duty).

Left San Diego, Jan. 8, for New Magdalen Bay, to resume her survey work.

VERMONT, 1 Gun (Receiving-ship), Capt. Silas Casey.

At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox (spec. duty.)

At New York. Ordered to cruise along coast to blow up wrecks, and will sail about Jan. 30.

WABASH, 20 Guns (Receiving-ship), Capt. A. Kautz.

At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (s. a. s.)

At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger.

At Chefoo.

Various Naval Items.

The U. S. S. Atlanta will visit New Orleans during the Mardi Gras in April.

The new cruiser Olympia was to be turned over to the Government by the Union Iron Works on Jan. 26, and will be placed in commission Feb. 5. It is expected the Olympia will be the flagship of the Pacific Station.

Hope is expressed that the great strategic and commercial canal between the Baltic and the North Sea will be opened for traffic at the end of 1895. Orders have been issued to push forward the works with all possible haste.

The new American cup defender, to be constructed at Bristol, R. I., is to have a hull of Tobin bronze. This bronze is the product of the inventive skill of an officer of the U. S. Navy, and the most satisfactory results have been demonstrated by its use.

The torpedo station at Newport, R. I., since it has received recent orders for torpedo outfits, is reported to be working day and night to fill them, and never before, it is said, since the establishment of the station, has both day and night work been required.

The marines at the Navy Yard, N. Y., under Colonel Forney, are held in readiness to move at a moment's notice to help quell disorder in Brooklyn, should occasion require their services. They are thoroughly drilled, and can be relied upon to render the most efficient service if called upon.

The officers of U. S. S. Philadelphia, which sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on Jan. 20, were pleasantly entertained by the officers of the Army at the Presidio while at San Francisco, and in return had arranged to hold a reception aboard ship, the vessel being decorated and a caterer engaged, when the vessel received her sailing orders. There was not time even to send notice to the guests who had received invitations that the reception was indefinitely postponed.

The Lynx, the torpedo-boat destroyer, recently launched in England, of which we gave an account, is now in dock at Devonport, because of running ashore at an early stage in her career. She ran on the rocks at Lennen Cove, at the Land's End, in a fog. She was going at 20 knots when the disaster occurred. The most serious damage to the boat consists of a hole about a foot long amidships, but the starboard propeller shaft is also bent, and both hull and machinery must have received a severe concussion.

"Arms and Explosives," for January, contains an excellent article, illustrated, on the Spanish Mauser rifle, which differs, in many respects, from the Mauser rifle, as adopted by Belgium, Turkey, and the Argentine Republic. While retaining the reserve fire of five cartridges in the magazine, the principle adopted in the English service arm of arranging them in zigzag fashion has been introduced, with the happy result of an invisible magazine, or at any rate of one that does not project downwards beyond the woodwork of the stock.

In order to make the new dry dock at Port Royal available for the deep draft ships of the Navy, the Senate has passed a joint resolution calling on the Secretary of War to submit an estimate showing the cost of dredging a navigable channel, giving a depth of 30 ft. at high water over the bar, at the entrance to Port Royal Sound, and from the mouth of Station Creek to the naval station, and to provide an anchorage abreast of the naval station one mile in length, having a depth of 30 ft. at low water. The depth over the bar is at present not more than 17 ft. in some places.

The launching of the Magnificent, at Chatham, within a year and a day, has been the means of exciting a spirit of emulation and rivalry in the Portsmouth Dock Yard authorities, who are building the Majestic. The Majestic was laid down on Feb. 5 last, and the date spoken of for the launch is Jan. 31, so that Portsmouth will be within the year. The machinery is well advanced, and it is expected that the Majestic will be the first completed. An effort is being made to get some member of the Royal Family to name the Majestic. The Prince George, building at the same establishment, is to be launched by the Duchess of York.

A cable from Che-Foo, China, reports that on Jan. 23 that American, British, German and French sailors were landed as a precautionary measure against disorder. Comdr. Folger, of the U. S. S. Yorktown, in a despatch to the Navy Department, reports that Tung Chow Foo, China, was bombarded by ten Japanese vessels on Jan. 18 and 19. On Jan. 21, in answer to an appeal by missionaries, and as travel by land was considered impracticable, the Yorktown transported to Che-Foo seven women, children, and sick of the missionary families. On the 20th and 21st the Japanese, covered by twenty-three of their men-of-war, landed a large force at Shantung Promontory to attack the Chinese fortifications of Wei-Hai-Wei. On Jan. 22 a small force was

landed at Che-Foo from the Yorktown to protect neutral citizens and property. This landing was in common with that from the German, British, and French vessels.

Only two of the officers holding rank in the grade of Rear-Admiral last year occupy positions on the active list of the '95 register. These are Rear-Admiral J. A. Greer, now the ranking officer of the Navy, and Rear-Admiral George Brown. Bancroft Gherardi, George E. Belknap, A. E. K. Benham and John Irwin are gone, and in their places are John G. Walker, Francis M. Ramsay, Richard W. Meade and C. C. Carpenter. Four officers last year were retired with the rank of Rear-Admiral, viz., Rear-Admirals Joseph Skerrett, Joseph Fyffe, O. F. Stanton and Henry Erben.

The London "Army and Navy Gazette," for January 12, says: "Capt. W. S. Cowles, United States Navy, who is about to leave England and take up the appointment of executive officer of the Olympia, will carry home with him the good wishes of the many friends and acquaintances he has made since he succeeded Captain Emory, as Naval Attaché at the Court of St. James. His courtesy and unfailing tact have naturally made him a favorite with every one with whom he has come in contact, officially or otherwise, and general regret will be felt at his departure. He is going to a fine ship, and we hope it will not be long before she pays our shores a visit, when he is sure of a hearty welcome."

The French seem to have a faculty for building astonishing looking crafts. The Latouche Treville is no exception to this rule. She is long and low, with great width between her smoke pipes. Her masts are properly not masts, but towers, and she has the extreme ram of the other French ships. Her displacement is 4,750 tons, 5,300 T HP., and 19 knots. Her armament consists of two 7.47-in. guns, six 5.51-in., four 2.56-in. and four 1.85-in. six revolving cannon and five torpedo tubes. Each of the first two sizes is isolated from the others in the turret. All the operations of working the gun and turrets is done by electricity.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in its report on the Personnel bill for the Navy, says:

"This condition of affairs is a convincing argument to an impartial mind that a radical modification of existing law must be made to prevent the personnel of the line of the Navy, for sea service, from becoming inefficient from further stagnation in promotion. The stagnation in promotion now existing in the Navy is a hardship to officers forced to remain in subordinate positions with small compensation for nearly their entire active career, but this disadvantage is an evil small in comparison with the danger to the country resulting from a lack of experienced Captains."

It is said that the Gustave Zede, the submarine boat which has been much talked of abroad, had not turned out as well as has been hoped. In the late eight-knot trials, several defects developed. The general opinion seems to be that the boat is too large to answer the purposes of war. Moreover, at the moment of descent, its inclination is sometimes so great that the screw emerges, and, meeting with no resistance from the water, revolves with great rapidity. Under these circumstances, in the narrow space allowed to them, it becomes very difficult for the men to preserve equilibrium, and the value of the boat as a fighting craft becomes very problematical. The greatest depth to which the Zede has yet descended, is nearly 56 ft. The men on board have suffered from some effect of the mucous membrane of the throat, and a medical officer was instructed to report upon the matter.

London "Engineering," of Jan. 4, contains an illustrated article on the Capitán Prat. It will be remembered that some time ago, when there was a prospect of trouble between the United States and Chili, this ship was much talked about, and it was even said that an American ship of war had been sent to Gibraltar to intercept her. The Chilean Government, after much deliberation, placed the building of this vessel in the hands of the Forges at Chantiers de la Méditerranée. The Capitán Prat is 328 ft. long, and 61 ft. 2 ins. wide across the amidship batteries; her draught of water is 21 ft. 10 ins., and her tonnage 6,828. She is built with a double hull and is divided by 14 transverse bulkheads, besides a number of smaller watertight compartments for the magazines of various kinds. She is protected for the greater part of her length by a belt of steel plates, 5.90 ins., at the forward end; 11.81 ins. amidships, and 4.91 ins. aft; the total height of this belt is 6 ft. 10.6 ins., the uniform height above the water line being 27.56 ins.

There is much good, says the London "Army and Navy Gazette," in an economical reorganization of the Italian squadrons, which have just taken place. There will henceforth be two formations, an active squadron and a reserve squadron, each under the command of a Vice-Admiral, and each normally consisting of two divisions; but a training division will be attached to the reserve squadron, and to each a variable number of torpedo-boats. The active divisions will remain in commission through the year, and at its close the two divisions of the reserve will be constituted as the active squadron, an alteration of service which applies also to the torpedo-flotillas, and is proposed to be continued. The training division will remain in reserve, and the Rear-Admiral in command will preside over the committee for experimenting with material of war. For purposes of manoeuvres both squadrons may be united for active service, and will then be considered as a single formation. These changes came into force on Jan. 1.

England wishes to obtain a lease of Nechar Island, one of the Hawaiian group, in order to lay a Pacific cable. Both the Hawaiian Government and the representatives of Great Britain in the negotiations, concede that the proposed lease cannot be effected without the consent of the United States, for the reason that, in our reciprocity treaty with the King of Hawaii, he agreed that, so long as said treaty remained in force, he would not "lease or otherwise dispose of, or create, any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominion, or grant any special privilege or right of use therein to any other power, State, or Government." In a letter to Congress, Jan. 9, transmitting a request that this proviso be made, President Cleveland says: "I hope the Congress will see fit to grant the request of the Hawaiian Government, and that our consent to the proposed lease will be promptly accorded. It seems to me we ought not, by a refusal of this request, to stand in the way of the advantages to be gained by isolated Hawaii through telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, especially in view of the fact that our own communication with the country would thereby be greatly improved without apparent detriment to any legitimate American interest."

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 19.—Lieut. A. W. Dodd detached from the Constellation Jan. 25, and ordered to the Monterey, Feb. 1.

Lieut. J. C. Colwell detached from the Cincinnati and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Hamilton Hutchins ordered to the Cincinnati.

JAN. 20.—Sunday.

JAN. 21.—Comdr. A. S. Snow ordered to duty as assistant

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to the Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District on Jan. 31, as Inspector on March 1, relieving Capt. W. S. Schley. Captain Schley will probably be granted leave for a few months upon relief.

Lieut. Harry Kimmell ordered to the Alliance.

Naval Cadet A. W. Hinds detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Olympia, Feb. 5.

Chief Engineer Alfred Adamson ordered to the Receiving-ship Wabash.

P. A. Surg. O. D. Norton ordered to duty at the Naval Laboratory on Jan. 28, relieving P. A. Surg. T. A. Berryhill, who is ordered to duty at the New York Naval Hospital.

JAN. 22.—Lieut. Cameron M. Winslow ordered to duty in the equipment department of the New York Navy Yard on Jan. 20.

Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine detached from the Receiving-ship Wabash, Feb. 1, and ordered to the Mohican.

Lieut. Robt. B. Dashiell detached from the New York and his resignation is accepted to take effect on April 30.

Ensign F. K. Hill ordered from the Columbia to the New York.

Chief Engineer E. A. Magee detached from the Receiving-ship Independence and ordered to the Monterey.

Chief Engineer Joseph Tridley detached from the Monterey and ordered to the New York.

Assistant Engineer C. H. Hayes detached from Cramps' shipyard and ordered to the New York.

Assistant Engineer A. S. Hastead detached from the Benjamin, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Mate James W. Baxter placed on the retired list to date from Jan. 19.

JAN. 23.—Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Gillpatrick ordered to command instruction at the Navy Department.

Ensign Creighton Churchill detached from duty in the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.

Paymaster G. H. Griffing ordered to duty at the League Island Navy Yard.

P. A. Engineer James M. Pickrell detached from the Ranger and ordered to the Albatross, relieving P. A. Engineer Howard Gage, who is ordered to the Ranger.

JAN. 24.—No naval orders.

ADMIRAL MEADE'S ITINERARY.

The schedule of the cruise of the squadron of U. S. vessels in command of Rear-Admiral Meade, comprising the New York, Cincinnati and Raleigh, is as follows

Place.	Arrive.	In port.	Depart.
Hampton Roads	.....	.....	Jan. 26
San Juan de Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	.....Feb. 1	3 days	Feb. 4
Santa Cruz	.....Feb. 4	2 days	Feb. 6
Martinique	.....Feb. 7	3 days	Feb. 10
St. Lucia	.....Feb. 10	4 days	Feb. 14
Barbadoes	.....Feb. 13	7 days	Feb. 22
Trinidad	.....Feb. 23	7 days	March 2
La Guayra	.....March 4	3 days	March 7
Puerto Cabello	.....	.....	.....
Caracas	.....March 8	3 days	March 11
Port-au-Prince	.....March 13	2 days	March 15
Santiago de Cuba	.....March 18	3 days	March 21
Kingston, Jamaica	.....March 22	7 days	March 29
Carthagena	.....March 31	3 days	April 3
Colon	.....April 4	4 days	April 8
Port Limon	.....April 9	2 days	April 11
Greytown	.....April 11	3 days	April 14
Bluefields	.....April 14	1 day	April 15
Little Corn Island	.....	.....	.....
Old Providence	.....April 16	Touch	April 16
Havana	.....April 20	4 days	April 24
Key West	.....April 25	3 days	April 28

When the squadron reaches Key West it is not unlikely it may be joined by other vessels, and drills, evolutions and target practice taken up.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 22, 1895.

Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art., returned home from a seven days' leave Jan. 18. Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., returned from a three days' leave Jan. 20. Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art., is absent from the post on a six days' leave, having left on the 17th of January.

The student-officers of the present class at the Artillery School were taken on board the U. S. S. New York on the afternoon of the 21st of January, to examine the cruiser, her armament, guns and mounts.

The opportunity to do this was courteously given by Capt. R. D. Evans, commanding, as just at this time that part of the course on artillery bearing on these subjects was under discussion.

The class of enlisted men in signalling and telegraphing is now pursuing a thorough course in telegraphy and perfecting themselves prior to the coming season's artillery target practice. Several men have so far perfected themselves in telegraphy during their three years' service at the Artillery School as to be able to take charge of a telegraph station directly on their being discharged. This is but one of the many advantages offered soldiers at the Artillery School.

The U. S. S. Cincinnati arrived in Hampton Roads from New York about 1 p. m., Jan. 21, and it is expected that in company with the New York she will sail on Sunday next for the West Indies. The U. S. S. Raleigh passed the fort on the afternoon of January 21, bound for Newport, R. I., where it is expected she will receive her equipment of torpedoes, after which, if she completes this in time, she will return to this place and accompany the New York and Cincinnati to the West Indies; otherwise she will join them there.

The Quartermaster's Department at this post is making arrangements to ship 45 obsolete bronze guns from the Arsenal here to Chickamauga National Park, where they will be used for decorating purposes.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Major Campbell, after placing her two daughters at school at Ocozot, near Philadelphia, has returned to the Hygeia Hotel, where she will spend the winter.

Captain and Mrs. Pullman left for Washington on Jan. 18 to visit Mrs. Pullman's parents, Judge and Mrs. Pettis. Miss Miller, of Wyoming, Ohio, arrived here on Jan. 17 and is visiting her brother, Lieut. E. A. Miller, 3d Art.

Engineers were at the post during the past week running levels from the bench mark on the lighthouse, on the reservation, to Richmond, in order to ascertain the exact difference in altitude of the Capitol City.

The name "Chamberlain" in gilt letters now adorns the front of the new hotel bearing that name, but if the authorities do not make better time than they have during the last three years, the hotel will remain unfinished for some time to come.

The officers of the U. S. S. New York gave a reception Tuesday afternoon to the officers and ladies of the garrison on board the ship. The Roads were very rough, and it was with some inconvenience that passengers were taken from shore to the ship, and if it were not that the tug from the Navy Yard is here, this trip would be attended with a great deal of inconvenience and some danger.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT DOUGLAS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 18, 1895.

Lieut. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin returned to Fort Douglas on Thursday, Jan. 9, after an absence of two months. During their marriage tour they visited St. Louis and Florida, and were the guests of Lieutenant Erwin's parents at the latter place.

On Saturday, Jan. 11, Captain Morrison and family left Salt Lake City en route to Pittsburg, Pa. The cause of their sudden departure was due to the receipt of a telegram announcing the precarious illness of their son.

Major Robinson paid the troops of this command for the December muster on Jan. 15.

A general election of officers to command the National Guard of Utah has been ordered by Governor West of this Territory. In accordance, a circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, calling for an election to take place Jan. 31. The privilege to elect an infantry officer for

service in the cavalry or an artillery officer as an infantry commander, or vice versa, or a civilian to hold rank in either arm of the service was especially recommended. The civilian candidates for colonel are Col. Henry Page and Col. E. M. Onion. These officers were in the volunteer service during the Rebellion, Colonel Page having served on the staff of Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan. The lieutenant-colonelcy has coupled with it the name of Capt. John H. Druhalter, U. N. G. The vacancy of captain existing in Troop A, 1st Cav., was filled on Wednesday, Jan. 16, in pursuance of G. O. No. 1, issued by Adjutant-General Ottinger, U. N. G. Lieutenant Thornton was elected captain.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 22, 1895.

Naval Cadet Small, fourth class, of Kentucky, has resigned.

The Academy Register for the present year has been issued to the cadets. It contains the names of 241 cadets now at the academy. The standing of the first, second and third classes, for the last academic year, are also given. The present first class has two cadets that starred, the second class only the third class six.

Mrs. Goldsborough gave a cadet tea on Saturday afternoon. Among those receiving were Miss Jones, Miss Reed, Miss Schenck, Miss Brook, Miss Goldsborough, Miss Owen and Miss Bailey.

The third of the series of officers' hops was held in the bathhouse on Saturday night. Mrs. Lieutenant Colahan received with Ensign Bullard. Those in attendance included Miss Todd, Miss Phyllis, Miss Thomas, Miss Entye, Miss Jacob, Washington; Mrs. Lieut. Lloyd, Mrs. Lieut. Fullam, Mrs. Lieut. Shipley, Mrs. Gilpin, Philadelphia; Miss Castleman, of Kentucky; Miss Hopkinson, Lexington, Va.; Miss Read, Miss Billysoly, Norfolk; Miss McPherson, San Francisco; Miss Malthby, Miss Perkins, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Westinghouse, Pittsburg; Miss Jennings, New York; Miss Finley, Charleston, S. C.; Miss Merritt, Miss Wickes, Baltimore.

The entertainment given for the purpose of securing money to repair the chapel organ was well attended. Friday night the plays were given for the officers, and repeated on Saturday, when the cadets were allowed to attend. The comedies presented were "The Loan of a Lover," in which Mr. Bullard, Mrs. Bassett, Miss Walton, Lieutenant-Commander Adams and Ensigns Bullard, Wells and Robertson participated; and "Woodcock's Little Game," in which the parts were taken by Mrs. Bassett, Mrs. Marion, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Bullard, Lieutenant-Commander Adams, Ensigns Bullard, Robertson and Wells.

In the kick-off of the the tie for the long punt, Naval Cadet Castleman, '95, won, Naval Cadet Bagley, '95, being second.

Immediately after the semi-annual examinations steps will be taken to arrange for the spring athletic tournament. It is expected that a number of cadets will train for these events.

Mrs. Lieut. C. W. Bartlett gave a supper in honor of Miss Bates, of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Wicks, of Baltimore, on Saturday evening. Those present included Miss Wells, of Chicago; Miss Reed, Portsmouth; Miss Perkins, New Haven, Conn.; Miss McPherson, of San Francisco, and Miss Schenck, Miss Miss Stewart, of Annapolis.

Chaplain Royce has organized a guild among the cadets.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

The "Tattler" of Jan. 19 is brimful of news, and the hotels have opened for the season. The Ponce de Leon opened in a blaze of glory Jan. 16, and many invited guests were present.

The officers and their families from St. Francis Bks. were seated in the west wing, the former respondent in their uniforms, the ladies in handsome gowns, making a pretty group. At one table were seated the "six Army girls," or, as they call themselves, "the six bachelor maids," bright, merry girls, with sweet, winsome faces and a joyous manner, making a picture beautiful to see. Col. La Rhett Livingston with Mrs. Livingston and their two daughters, were seated at one table, the Misses Livingston in handsome evening gowns; another was occupied by Captain and Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt, Capt. Charles W. and Mrs. Hobbs and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher.

Major and Mrs. Thomas H. Handbury, with Lieut. and Mrs. Albert M. D'Armit and Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. D'Armit's mother, occupied a table. Another notable dinner party was that given by Col. J. J. Upham, a retired officer, and Mrs. Upham, Major and Mrs. Charles Macdonell, the former also a retired officer, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. A. Wiggins, Miss Tyler, Mrs. Day, Mr. William H. P., Mr. Philip Amundson and Mr. and Miss Smith were their guests.

The ball was an event. Among the beautiful young women dancing, and particularly admired, were the bery of Army girls. Miss Pratt, a dark-eyed beauty, wore a becoming gown of delicate pink. Miss Lewis, whose extreme grace and dignity distinguished her, wore white and lavender. manner, also wore white, brightened with pink. Miss O'Hara, whose pliant face and gentle manner makes her a favorite, wore a gown of pink and white silk, and Miss Hobbs, with laughing eyes and sweet, gentle grace, wore white. Miss Balbridge, a charming, bright young gentlewoman, always the centre of an admiring group, completing the group.

Lieut. James O. Heron, 3d Art., was gone to Key West on court-martial duty, much to the regret of a large contingent of the young people, who regard him as the beau par excellence, and certainly greatly blessed, being the only single young gentleman in a garrison with half a dozen pretty, bright maidens.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 20, 1895.

Major Patterson and Lieut. H. Freeland have left for the East.

Invitations have been received by the officers and ladies of the post for a german to be given on Jan. 30 by Lieutenant and Mrs. Bundy and Lieutenant and Mrs. Kennedy in honor of Lieutenant Morford and his bride.

The Friday night concert, Jan. 18, was an unusually large affair; a number of guests from St. Paul were present.

Several of the ladies of the garrison attended a euchre party given by Mrs. Dr. Gardner, of St. Paul, last week.

The Henrietta Polo Club of St. Paul, which is considered to be the crack polo club of this section, was beaten Saturday, Jan. 19, in a game by the Fort Snelling Club, organized by Lieut. G. E. Houck out of the enlisted men of the garrison about a month ago.

Owing to the prospective retirement of Captain Crandal upon his promotion, the 3d Infantry expects to secure as its coming major Capt. W. C. McLaughlin, of the 18th Inf., who served for several months at Fort Shaw, Mont. Terr., with the old 3d.

At a meeting of the National Guard Association of the State of Minnesota last Thursday, it was unanimously resolved amid great applause that Gen. E. C. Mason, 3d Inf., should be vigorously recommended by that organization to the President of the United States as the most suitable candidate for the rank of brigadier-general.

Lyceum met as usual on Monday of this week, and Capt. J. W. Hannay read a paper on "Practice Manoeuvres and Sham Battles."

Private Borger, Co. A, 3d Inf., exhibited at the Lyceum a knapsack invented by himself, which has many features superior to those in use.

Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Surg.-Gen. H. B. Tilton, who is ordered to St. Paul as Medical Director of the Department of Dakota, served with the 3d Infantry in Colorado soon after the war.

At a children's entertainment given at the quarters of General Mason Saturday evening, Jan. 19, the little Misses Nellie and Leona McCoy and Miss Rosalie Williams assumed very successfully their characters in the juvenile play of "Honesty is the Best Policy," while Master Mason undertook and carried to a most felicitous termination the two extremely difficult and naturally different characters of Mother Jeannie and Father. The recitation given by the children as well as the little song rendered by Miss Rosalie Williams in the second part, were admirable.

THE STATE TROOPS.

(Special Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

The Brooklyn strike and the National Guard.

The fact that makes the most forcible impression on the mind of the observer of the present condition of affairs in Brooklyn is the incompetency of some of the General Staff officers of the National Guard. That fact stands out boldly against a background of the patriotism, zeal, and good conduct of the line officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. It was, if I remember correctly, as early as the 15th of this month, that the civil authorities were informed that the National Guardsmen in Brooklyn were ready to turn out at an hour's notice. If by this statement it was meant that the soldiers could be assembled and started in an hour from their armories, but not provided with all that makes a soldier effective, except a paltry twenty rounds of cartridges, then this reported official statement was perfectly correct.

Up to Monday evening, Jan. 21, I had not visited any of the centers of disturbance. But having been told by several friends that their relatives in the Brooklyn regiments posted at the various city railroad buildings were being subjected to unnecessary hardship, I went out that evening on a tour of inspection—and I "tell you the story as 'twas told to me."

Three companies of the 23d that assembled at the armory on the night of Friday, Jan. 18, and left it in the early morning of Saturday, got nothing whatever to eat from the time the men entered the armory till 12 m. of Saturday. These companies had no blankets issued to them at the time of assembling, nor had any been received at the hour I left their post—5:30 p. m. Monday, the 21st. At this station there had been doled two knives and forks to eighty men. There were also two tablespoons in the outfit. There seems to have been a doubt about the spoons, but we will give the donors of the forks the benefit of the doubt about the spoons.

At another post of three companies of the 23d no blankets had been received up to 5:45 p. m. of Monday. These people had a few sandwiches at the armory, but excepting that, nothing to eat till after 12 m. of Saturday. Plenty of bread had been received since then, and cans of beef, without knives, forks, spoons, or a can-opener. On Monday dinner arrived at 4:35 p. m. As the men had had no luncheon the appearance of the dinner, however late, awakened a lively interest, and it received a warm welcome. None of these companies of the 23d had received any of the camp equipage so necessary to the comfort and efficiency of the soldier, such as blankets, camp-kettles, mess-pans, knives, forks, spoons, and tin plates. On inquiring into this matter, I was informed that the late Inspector-General had stated a day or two ago that a full supply of such articles had been stored in the arsenal in New York City for the last five weeks.

THE PATIENCE OF THE SOLDIERS.

But too much praise cannot be given to the officers and soldiers for their good behavior. The days have long since passed when a commanding officer, whether of regulars or volunteers, if he, happily, observed that none of his men had gotten drunk while in the execution of some delicate duty, congratulated his troop in a general order and expressed his intense satisfaction in terms, dignified perhaps, but always hysterically grateful. And men wearing a uniform nowadays are rarely or never seen under the influence of liquor. So, it would be an insult to the National Guard regiments in Brooklyn to comment on the perfect sobriety that characterizes the conduct of every organization of the command.

But it is for their good temper and for their sublime patience that they deserve commendation. They have been called out to face, not the strikers alone, but lawless thousands of the dangerous elements of society, who are eager to increase disturbances that will afford them chances for plunder. The soldiers from Brooklyn, at least, knew their supply of ammunition would not suffice for an hour's defence of a beleaguered car-shed. These same Brooklyn soldiers had not, up to Monday night, been supplied with the ordinary and indispensable equipments for a soldier's comfort. Some of them report the absence of surgeons and medicines. This sudden change of manner of living, change of diet and avocation and sleeping on draughty floors, all results in effects on system which old soldiers know how to meet with the simplest remedies. But the men should have those remedies at hand, and they have them not. Then, as to his food—and the physical system of a soldier requires material sustaining, like that of any other human being, unless that soldier is an old campaigner. The Brooklyn soldiers have not been properly fed from the start. They complain that when soup was at last sent to them, it had been "washed out," and that the coffee was unfit to drink, and they threw it away. If camp-kettles had been given to them, they would have cooked their own coffee. The employers of some of these citizen soldiers are already making themselves disagreeable by demanding the return of their employees to their usual employment, under penalty of losing their situations. Add to this the provoking taunts and jeers and stone-throwing by the tough men, and by the still tougher women, who presume on their sex to insult and assault soldiers too manly efficiently to resent the cowardly offence, and you have a clear conception of what, at least, the Brooklyn soldiers have had to endure.

And all this they have endured with an almost divine patience, that gave no indication of the courage, the irresistible courage and determination that lie latent beneath their smiling, imperturbable features. No soldier has yet lost his patience and used his musket without authority, although many a soldier has had the occasion, the provocation, and the justification time and time again. There has been one singular but pardonable exception to this statement relative to the general forbearance, which was related to me by an eye-witness. Last Saturday afternoon, on Third Ave., near 44th St., a striker who had been giving a soldier of the 23d, then on post, a tongue-lashing without eliciting any response save a quiet but misunderstood lifting of the eyebrows, finally struck him in the face. The soldier in a flash laid down his gun, took off his overcoat and coat, so as not, as he expressed it, to disgrace his uniform by a street brawl, and then knocked down and severely beat the ruffianly blackguard who had assaulted him. This done he resumed his "war paint" and his "lonely round," amid the cheers of the strikers; nor was he or his comrades afterwards molested in any way.

SOME BROOKLYN SOLDIERS WELL PROVIDED FOR.

In the course of my investigations I have learned that Colonel Austen's regiment, the 13th, was fed at the time it left the armory, and supplied with sandwiches and coffee on Saturday. This was done by the officers of the regiment, and it was stated to me by several that no assistance whatever was received from the Brigade

staff officers in the way of provisioning the men. Up to Tuesday night the supply of provisions was fitful and irregular, and supplemented by the efforts of the line officers on their own responsibility. Maj. George C. Cochran, of the 13th, had bivouac fires blazing the moment he posted his command, and when he was moved to a new post he signaled his arrival by renewed charges on the rioters and the lighting of the fires of his company kitchens. Both events went merrily on together in the most expeditious and business-like manner. His command was well provided for from the start, and the coffee, meats, and soup cooked in the most approved military style by the company cooks, while the other men of his command were getting up an appetite by rushing the rioters.

And, speaking of Major Cochran, so far he divides with Major Kip, of the 7th, the honors for the most conspicuous promptness, dash and readiness to take the aggressive against the riotous thugs that have tried to paralyze the travel and business of the great city of Brooklyn.

Early on Tuesday a meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was called to provide subsistence and needed supplies for the Brooklyn soldiers. This is a duty that one would naturally suppose belongs to the Commissary Department of the National Guard of the State. That the public-spirited citizens believed there "was a screw loose somewhere" was evidenced by the receipt of the following despatch by the commanding officers at 2:20 p. m. on Tuesday:

"How can we supplement your Commissary Department in providing subsistence and reasonable demands?"

R. B. Woodward, Treasurer Citizens' Committee.

When this despatch was read to those interested it was refreshing to hear the criticisms relative to the General Staff, who were supposed to be attending receptions and junketing in Albany during the last anxious week, and one hopeful son of Mars assured the not very awe-stricken group, that "the Commissary-General, accompanied by the Adjutant-General of the State, was 'expected in a day or two.'" The listeners easily recalled the ever-active zeal and prompt attention to duty of the late General Porter, nor did they forget how promptly and how well McGrath, when Inspector-General, so splendidly performed the Commissary-General's duties at Buffalo during the riots in that city, and had meals ready for the men as soon as they arrived, tired and hungry, at the scene of operations.

THE NEW YORK TROOPS.

The New York City troops came well prepared for every emergency; they were perfectly equipped in every way. Their rations and cooking utensils went with them. There was no break from the start in the regular and ample supply of wholesome food; no waiting for hours for a meal expected in a butcher's or baker's wagon; no combination of late dinner with early supper; and the praises bestowed on the acting commissaries of the organizations must have been immensely gratifying to them. It was a fine sight for a soldier to see—the kettles, pans, knives, cleavers and table ware, all clean and bright and ready to be moved wherever the command, in part, or in whole, might be ordered. The simple, but always necessary, measures to effect this desirable condition of things seem to have been, as they always should be, quite as much the subject of the officers' care and thought as were the drill and discipline of the men. It did one good to hear the details of the preparation discussed, and to note the justifiable pride that these officers took in having everything provided for the comfort and permanent efficiency of the men.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Some of the prominent newspapers of the two cities, it is to be hoped without intending it, are discouraging the soldiers by hasty and injudicious praise for conduct not at all commendable in soldiers ordered out to put down a dangerous riot. To illustrate: One newspaper, in describing the furious and long-continued attack by the mob on a car on the Gates Ave. line at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, uses these words:

"The mob's temper was shown in a startling manner on the Gates Ave. line. . . . A car was followed for a mile and attacked on every block. The car was escorted by three companies of the 7th Regt. and a platoon of police. The soldiers and police were stoned and shot at. They, perhaps, would have been justified in shooting the rioters in their tracks, but they exhibited a self-control that at once stamped them as true soldiers."

Or cannot read such rot with any patience. These men have been sent out to put down a riot. They have been given muskets and bullets, with which to put down the riot, presumably by shooting rioters, and yet in a leading public journal of the city of New York they are commended for seeing their comrades badly wounded by missiles, shot at by lawless assassins, and "keeping solidly together," and "when volleys were fired, they were simply fired over the heads of the mob."

The soldiers and rioters both read this stuff and both know what is expected of them and of each other. It discourages the men who desire earnestly to put down the riot and it strongly encourages the rioters, because they are made to believe that volleys will always be fired over their heads. When the awakening comes, there will be all the more lives lost than there would be had the first volley of bricks and pistol shots been promptly returned by the troops, and the firing continued as long as one of the ruffians was in sight. The women and children have been warned to keep out of the streets, so they should not be considered at all in the matter.

This leading New York city daily, which on Tuesday morning so warmly commends the soldiers for keeping their temper, for non-resistance and "simply firing over the heads of the mob," on Wednesday morning says of the affair on Monday night, at Halsey St. Station: "Colonel Appleton had become exasperated." "The soldiers had become exasperated" and "the soldiers had lost their endurance," and now resorted to cold steel and properly-directed bullets. Would it not be well to have the standard of conduct remain constant for at least 24 hours?

THE STRIKERS.

Up to Tuesday night the strikers generally had the sympathies of the community. I think what killed that sympathy was a very simple incident. The New York "Recorder," convinced of the righteousness of the cause of the strikers and believing honestly that none of the strikers favored violence, or participated in attacks on the police and military, and that none of the real strikers had cut a wire or damaged property, and believing further that the real strikers desired to have the public distinguish between them and the lawless ruffians that welcome times of disturbance as opportunities for plunder—I say that the "Recorder," honestly believing this and desirous too that the troops, when they fire, shall be able to avoid hitting an honest striker, had printed a white silk badge for each ex-motorman and ex-conductor, to be worn on the lapel of his coat. The "Recorder" stated that this was agreed to by the strike leaders, and in fact printed Mr. Connelly's orders to his followers to go to 302 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and get the badges. At 3 o'clock yesterday Mr. Connelly told me himself that the strikers had refused to

wear the badges. And now the lines are sharply drawn—strikers and rioters on one side, law, order, troops, police and an aroused indignant community on the other and the winning side.

New York Troops in Active Service.

Late on Friday night, Jan. 18, 1895, after a consultation between the commanding officer of the 2d Brigade and the Colonels of the various Brooklyn regiments, an order was issued to the members to report at once for duty, the duty being to guard the property of the different Brooklyn railroads that were menaced by the strikers or their sympathizers in the great Brooklyn trolley strike. Before 7 a. m. on Saturday, Jan. 19, the regiments and battery were ready to leave for the scenes of disturbance. The 13th Regt., with about 600 officers and men; the 14th, about 750 officers and men; 23d, 800; 47th, 500; 3d Battery, 75; altogether nearly 3,000 officers and men, left their business, homes and families and everything else that was dear to them to respond to the call of duty. Owing to the vast territory which had to be covered but a small detachment of troops could be sent to each depot, stable or power-house where trouble was expected. A detachment (four companies) of the 13th, under command of Major Luscomb, was sent to the Tompkins avenue stables, at the junction of Fulton street; another detachment of two companies, about 100 men, were sent, under command of Major Cochran, to the Alabama avenue stables at East New York—a small reserve being kept in the armory guard.

One battalion of the 47th Regt. was sent to the Halsey street depot, under command of Major Quick, where two companies were detached and sent to East New York, under command of Major Eddy, who was relieved by Major Cochran, of the 13th, who in turn was relieved by Major Quick, of the 47th, and in addition to his two companies, A and K, were re-enforced by a detachment of 80 men from the 14th Regt. The 14th Regt. was distributed over various points, one detachment being sent to the Nostrand avenue stables, opposite the Kings County Penitentiary; another to Prospect Park Plaza, and still another being kept in reserve at the armory.

Part of the 23d Regt. was sent to Fifth avenue and 25th street, part to Third avenue and 2d street and part being kept in reserve and to guard the armory. Upon arriving at their respective stations, those who were not on duty as sentinels made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit—and, by the way, tied-up cars made quarters that were palaces in comparison to the accommodations that were had at Buffalo, N. Y., during the switchmen's strike in that city in August, 1892.

In some of the regiments no serious complaints were heard in regard to food, the 13th and 14th being comparatively well taken care of; but in the 23d and 47th Regiments there was a great deal of complaint. Officers say that if their regimental commissary had been in charge instead of the brigade commissary, they would have fared better; as it was, the first two days but scanty rations were sent to the remote posts, and they were uncooked, and as the men had but few facilities for cooking, they did not fare very sumptuously. All of which goes to show that if commissaries of subsistence were appointed for their ability to perform their duties properly, instead of for less worthy reasons, such a state of affairs could not exist, and in very few cases the men are appointed to fill that position who have had no previous military experience whatever. In the interest of the service the position of commissary of subsistence should be filled from among the line officers, who would appreciate the necessity of being prepared for just such an emergency. It was forcibly demonstrated during the Buffalo strike, and again at the present time.

The superior discipline of the New York State troops has again been manifested in this case for their services. The alacrity with which they responded to the call to assemble for active duty, the promptness and intelligent manner in which they obeyed each order and their remarkable and commendable forbearance, while being subjected to jeers and insults by the mobs, speak volumes for the efficiency of our troops, and should be an unanswerable and convincing argument to thoughtless persons who were wont to refer to the National Guard as parade soldiers. In the 2d Brigade there has been no Brigade Commissary for more than a year, and on Jan. 19 General McLeer detailed Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice Babcock to act. The staff of Gen. James McLeer consists of Lieut.-Col. John B. Frothingham, Asst. Adj.-General; Majors George R. Fowler, Surgeon; Francis D. Beard, Ordnance Officer; Peter Henry McNulty, Quartermaster; E. M. Grout, Judge Advocate; Theodore Hurlbut Babcock, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Bertram Tracy Clayton, Engineer; Captains Charles W. Tracey and John Henry Shultz, Jr., Aides-de-Camp.

In response to a request for reinforcements from the Mayor of Brooklyn, Governor Morton on Jan. 20 gave directions to Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald to order out the 1st Brigade for duty in Brooklyn. These orders were transmitted to the several organizations on Sunday, Jan. 20, about 7 p. m., and shortly before midnight more than 50 per cent. of the reported ready for duty, and before daylight fully 75 per cent. The commands ordered to Brooklyn were Troop A, Captain Roe; 1st Battery, Captain Wendel; 2d Battery, Captain Wilson; Signal Corps, Lieutenant Hedge; 7th Regiment, Colonel Appleton; 12th Regiment, Colonel Dowd; 22d Regiment, Colonel Camp; 11th Regiment, Colonel Greene; 8th Battalion, Major Chauncey, and 69th Battalion, Major Duffy. During the absence of Colonel Dowd, Major Orange, N. J., the 12th was assembled by Lieutenant Colonel Butt, and the 22d Colonel Camp also being out of town sick) was taken in charge by Lieutenant Colonel King. It is estimated that over 90 per cent. of the brigade reported, and in the aggregate some 4,000 men were en route to the scene of disturbance ten hours after orders were issued to assemble, and were in Brooklyn shortly after 6 a. m. Jan. 21. They were assigned to various localities. At 5:25 a. m. Jan. 21 the staff of the 1st Brigade, followed by the 7th Regiment and the Signal Corps, started for Brooklyn. With General Fitzgerald were Lieutenants Colonel Stephen H. Olin, Maj. C. Lawrence Perkins, Maj. Robert V. McKim, Maj. Paul Dana, Maj. A. P. Montant, Maj. David Crocker, Maj. Francis R. Appleton and Capt. W. Emilen Roosevelt. Maj. A. D. Andrews, who was out of town, reported later.

Headquarters was established in the Hall of Records, and, although senior brigade commander, General Fitzgerald, out of courtesy to General McLeer, put himself under the latter's orders. The 9th Regiment, Colonel Stewart, was retained in N. Y. city as a reserve force, and over 600 of its members reported at the armory awaiting orders. All the commands were furnished with a complete cooking outfit, and all of the 1st Brigade went on the march with one day's rations. Troop A and the batteries as regards rations were, perhaps, the best provided for in the beginning, as these commands have made this important factor of active service a particular study. The 7th and the 13th Regiments and Troop A have up to this writing had the most work to do against the lawless element. The duty has been most admirably performed by all, and the discipline and forbearance of the troops under the most trying circumstances is worthy of the highest commendation. The troops of the 3d Brigade were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and if the presence of troops are needed much longer, it is expected some of those on duty will be relieved by those from up the State.

14th N. Y.—Col. Michel.

Co. D held their regular weekly drill on Monday evening, Jan. 14, 1895. Twenty files were present, and the drill, with but few exceptions, was a very creditable one. The few movements were executed, but those few were repeated until they were as near perfect as could be desired. One thing that was noticed was that in changing direction in column of fours, the fours in their efforts to make a perfect wheel somewhat overdid it, by changing direction on a fixed pivot. While the effect was very nice to look at, it was not according to regulations, but outside of that one fault, the march in column of fours and the changes of direction were excellent; the files covered splendidly and the distance between ranks was well kept, and at the preparatory command for wheeling into line the rear ranks promptly closed to facing distance. On right into line, and the fronts into line were faultlessly executed. The oblique march in column of fours was also very creditable; the manual of arms, while not perfect, was very good. A little more attention to the details of each

movement is all that is necessary to secure perfection in the manual. It must be said, however, that in bringing the piece to the right shoulder at the preparatory command for marching, and to the order upon halting, the execution was splendid; no fault at all can be found in reference to these two movements in the manual. Marching in line, the rear rank did not keep as perfect an alignment as they should, but the front rank was very good. Taken altogether, with the few exceptions noted above, the drill was a very creditable affair.

Co. C also drilled on the same evening and also had 20 files present. This company also presented a very soldierly appearance, and were very steady in the ranks. The second lieutenant was in command, and, as has in some instances been observed, when under command of the junior officer, the men seem to think they can have a good time; but this company is evidently educated to respect the commanding officer, whoever it may be. With the exception that in marching in column of fours, and in line the men touched elbows instead of preserving the 6-inch interval, no adverse criticism can be made on this drill. The movements, while not perfect, were very creditably executed, and what few errors were made were made mostly by new men, and the instructor worked faithfully to correct each one as they occurred. The march in line and in column of fours was very good; the changing from line into column and from column into line, very good; also the front into line, and on right into line—in fact, it was one of those drills that without any great splurge or splutter went on very smoothly, and can be taken as evidence that the company is gradually improving both numerically and in efficiency.

69th Battalion N. Y.—Major Duffy.

Co. K, in command of Capt. Thos. F. Lynch, assembled for its usual weekly drill on the evening of Jan. 18, there being present 47 men and 3 commissioned officers out of some 60 members on the roll. The company was promptly formed, and were a soldierly-looking body of men of good physique. Capt. Lynch put the men through the manual, including the loading and firing, correcting carefully any existing errors, which, however, were few, and in the loading mainly consisted in a failure of a few men at the command "load" to hold the small of the stock of the piece at the waist, and keep the muzzle at the height of the chin. The execution of the manual was very creditable. Marching in column of fours and wheeling into line were well done, the distances and intervals being accurately maintained. The turns and the fronts into line were also well executed. While the company was at "Attention" it was observed that there were several unsteady men, who raised their hands to their faces; they should learn to stand steady until an order to rest is given. The company was exercised in the extended order. Line of squads was promptly formed, and marched to the front and rear, assembled, deployed as skirmishers, both in quick and double time, and the firing, both standing and kneeling practice. Some of the squad leaders at first gave their commands in a half-hearted manner, which was corrected by the Captain; they also at first gave the command to fire too soon after the command, aim, and were not deliberate enough in these commands. This deficiency was quickly noted by the Captain, who at once insisted that proper commands be given, and they were. The men executed the movements very intelligently and were attentive in their work. It was a commendable drill throughout, and Captain Lynch certainly has a very excellent company. A review of the battalion by General McAlpin is to be held in the armory shortly.

1st Signal Corps, N. Y.—Lieut. Hedge.

The inspection and signal exhibition of the 1st Signal Corps, Lieutenant Hedge commanding, which was held in the armory of the 71st Regt. on the evening of Jan. 19, drew an immense audience, among which were officers of the Army and National Guard and Naval Militia from this and other States. A most elaborate programme had been determined upon, in which the abilities of the post were most amply demonstrated.

The Old Guard band was present and further enlivened the occasion by its choice music. A few minutes after 8 o'clock the corps, in full dress uniform, paraded for inspection by Major A. P. Montant, Brigade Inspector, and they made a fine appearance. Following this a number of marching movements were taken up, including a march in column of fours, two, and files, marching in line, to the front and rear, abouts by fours, front into line, etc. These movements were executed with a precision which left nothing to be desired. The various bugle calls were next played with such skill by Trumpeter Chas. M. Le More, who is an ex-regular, that he received an encore. The corps next appeared in fatigue uniform, and a detail went to the rifle range and shot, the location of the shots being reported by a telegraph line on the main floor, laid by the corps, on duplicate targets. The laying of a field telegraph and telephone and its operation were next illustrated, after which a signal tower, 30 feet high, built from the smallest number of pieces of spruce saplings, was deftly constructed by lashings, and raised with a platform on top in 25 minutes. This was an exceptionally creditable piece of work, the armory floor rendering it much more difficult to get a firm footing for the timbers than turf or dirt. From the top of this tower observations were taken and a survey made and sketched into a map by engineers on the tower. This map was then telegraphed to the headquarters station and reproduced in facsimile, messages were sent through a chain of relay stations, in which the demonstration, which was a most successful one, was turned out and a small captive balloon was sent up, and an exhibition of night signalling given by electric flashlight operated from the ground. This was followed by a display of Coston night signals, in which a code of four elements was used. The signal kits and property and quarters of the corps were found to be kept in perfect condition. General Fitzgerald, Colonel Olin, Major Montant, 1st Brigade N. Y., and Capt. Allen, U. S. A. Signal Officer, Dept. of East; Major Giddings, Signal Officer of Connecticut, and others expressed themselves as surprised at the execution of the demonstration, which, on one Army post, expressed it, "would have done credit to a body of professional signalmen." During the evening General Fitzgerald dictated the following message to be signalled to Colonel Olin: "Give my compliments to the Adjutant-General, and say that in drill discipline and efficiency the 1st Brigade Signal Corps leaves little to be desired." An enjoyable dance concluded the exhibition. Among the many present were Lieut.-Col. W. J. Volkman, Capt. J. Allen, Asst. Surg. W. P. Kendall, Lieut. H. L. Bailey, Lieut. J. L. Donovan and Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, U. S. Army; Colonel Greene, 71st Regt.; Major Giddings, Chief Signal Officer, Conn. N. G.; Major Ivies, Chief Signal Officer, N. Y.; Major Chauncey, 8th Battalion; Adjutant Bates, 71st Regt., and others.

Naval Militia.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The 1st Battalion, Naval Force, Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Jan. 15, paraded two gun crews in honor of the inauguration of Governor Hastings. This is the first time the State Naval Force has paraded in Harrisburg, and they received applause along the entire route. The uniform was white working suits, with heavy blue sweaters, watch caps, peacocks, blue gloves and leggings. The detail left Philadelphia 7 a. m. on a special train with the 1st Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., arriving in Harrisburg at 11 a. m. The military paraded in the following order: 1st Division, Provisional Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, General Gobin, commanding; 8th Regiment, Col. Frank Magee; 5th Regiment, Col. Theo. Burchfield; 1st Regiment, Col. Wendell P. Rawman; Governor's Troop, Capt. F. M. Ott; 1st Battalion, Naval Force, Pennsylvania; Battery C, Capt. John Dennithorn. The route of the parade was over the most prominent streets of the capital. The reviewing stand, containing the Governor, officers of division and brigade staffs and other prominent men, was on Frank Street, immediately opposite the Executive Mansion. The Philadelphia contingent returned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving home in the evening. The day was most pleasant, and every part of the inaugural ceremonies were accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner. STEINMETZ.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In Division A, 2d Battalion, the medals for marksmanship were distributed to members of the division last Tuesday. They were five who received a 2d medal, one who received a 3d medal, and a large number of applicants have been received and interest in the organization is increasing daily. A division has become a necessity, as the applicants have become too numerous for accommodation. The fencing

ection in making great progress, and great interest is taken in this art. The division will receive, in the near future, instruction in sabre and bayonet exercise, and the men are anxiously waiting the commencement of the lessons.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The first instruction of the season in marksmanship was given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, to the second division. The members of the battalion will enter the armory next Tuesday, the 24th inst., from Dartmouth St. Captain Weeks and Lieutenant-Commander Denny have been in Washington during the past week, looking after the interests of the brigade.

NEW YORK.—The several divisions of the 1st Battalion, Commander Miller, have assembled at their quarters on the New Hampshire in the evening during the past week, as a precautionary measure in case their services might be needed in the suppression of disorder in Brooklyn. The battalion was thoroughly equipped and ready to move at a moment's notice.

Alabama.

The following is announced as the staff of Wm. C. Oates, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Alabama State troops: Col. Harvey E. Jones, of Mobile, Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff; Col. Peyton B. Bibb, of Montgomery, Insp.-Gen.; Col. W. T. Saunders, of Limestone, Judge Advocate-Gen.; Col. B. L. Holt, of Montgomery, Q. M. G.; Col. Francis Pettus, of Dallas, Paym.-Gen.; Col. Norman G. Winn, of Marengo, Comy.-Gen.; Col. R. F. Michel, of Montgomery, Surg.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. J. L. Pitts, of Barbour, Asst. Adj.-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. R. F. Ligon, Jr., of Montgomery; Thos. R. Ward, of Hale; A. H. Stevens, of Jefferson, and Samuel L. Cook, of Calhoun, Aides-de-Camp; Capt. Paul Sanguinetti, of Montgomery, Ordnance Officer; 2d Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, 5th U. S. Cav., on duty with Alabama State troops.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Connecticut.

Capt. Lloyd B. Banks, Co. I, 3d Regiment, died Jan. 16 at the residence of his father, Commodore David Banks, Waterford, Conn. Lloyd B. Banks was elected captain of Co. I, 3d Regiment, Dec. 4. He was at the time holding a commission in Co. D, 12th N. Y. and Co. I was looking for much benefit under his guidance. The young man was of a very bright and genial disposition and had hosts of friends in military and social circles. He was stricken with typhoid pneumonia Jan. 9.

The result of Co. D's annual election is as follows: Secretary, Sergt. George Henniss; treasurer, 1st Lieut. Frank W. Rogers; finance committee, Capt. W. E. Pendleton, chairman; 1st Sergt. Lester A. Waley; Sergt. Henniss; rifle range committee, 1st Lieut. Rogers, chairman; Sergt. Henniss; 1st Sergt. Waley; janitor, Private Wm. G. Rogers. Co. A voted to have their annual ball on Easter Monday. 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Saxton, Jr., of Co. I, has resigned. It seems as if that company has hard work to keep its officers. The members will now have to elect a captain and a first lieutenant—the second captain inside of two months. Q. M. General Harrison's report for the last year says the new militia law has increased the expenditure for uniforms compensation about \$2,000 annually. The total expenditures were \$82,637.01. Six of the eight companies in the 3d Regiment have already voted to accept the rations given by the State at the next encampment of the State troops and will hire cooks to prepare the food.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Georgia.

The State has recognized the efforts of the men who composed the Sea Girt rifle team. Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Art., who is Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, for this State, on a recent official visit to Savannah presented each of the members of the team with a sharpshooter's badge and a certificate making them sharpshooters of the special class. In presenting these testimonials, Lieutenant Satterlee paid the men high compliments, and spoke in a very high manner of 1st Sergt. J. C. Postel, Troop A, 1st Cav., Georgia Volunteers, to whose efforts the success of the trip to Sea Girt was due. Lieutenant Satterlee said that while he was disappointed at the team's not winning a prize, still he felt proud of the record they had made, and was very much pleased with their account of the trip and of the very hospitable manner in which they were treated by the New Jersey troops, as well as by visiting teams from other States.

Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, State of New Jersey, accompanied by others of the National Guard of New Jersey, are expected to be in Savannah on Feb. 22, as guests of the Georgia Hussars (Troop A, 1st Cav.), and will enter into a friendly rifle contest on that day with the members who went to Sea Girt. The various companies of Savannah celebrated the birthday of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, on the 19th inst., by a street parade. The Brigade was under command of Lieut.-Col. Peter Riley. The 1st Regiment was commanded by Maj. Edward Karov, the 3d Separate Battalion, Lieut.-Col. William Garrard; the Georgia Hussars, Capt. Elmer Gordon, and the Chatham Artillery, Lieutenant Harmon. All the companies showed up very creditably. The cavalry was especially well mounted, and after the parade was dismissed had a very good and instructive drill in the sabre exercise (mounted). The 1st Regiment had a beautiful dress parade. The attention was very well kept by all the companies, especially so by Co. E, who paraded with the largest number of men. The Cadets (Co. E, 1st Inf.), after the regimental parade, and before returning to their armory, marched through the principal streets in splendid style. The company had with them, as guests for the day, three of their war officers—Capt. John W. Anderson, Lieut. W. A. Shaw and R. M. Butler—all of whom were delighted with the drilling and marching of this old command; this company turns out more men than any of the others in the city, and has a splendid reputation for drilling and discipline. They had out on this occasion 75 men.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Minnesota.

The National Guard Association of Minnesota met in annual session at the Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, Jan. 17. A very good paper, entitled "The Basis of Military Organization," was read by Maj. W. W. Price, N. G., S. M., and one by Col. C. McC. Reeve, of Minneapolis, on "Theoretical Warfare of the Future." The

essay was sent by its author, Capt. Philip Roade, U. S. A., and a resolution of thanks to Capt. Roade was passed. Gen. Edwin C. Mason, U. S. A., and Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., U. S. A., each made a few remarks.

A considerable portion of the remaining time was taken up in discussing the nature of the legislation needed by the National Guard. A bill, introduced by Dr. Fitzgerald, and which provided for an efficient medical corps, with all of its equipment, received the approval of those present, and it is hoped will soon become a part of the military code.

Senator Ozmun's action in introducing Senate File No. 1 was commended. General Bend, N. G., S. M., recommended the brigade encampment plan for the coming summer. After discussion it was finally decided that the idea, at least for the next encampment, was impracticable.

During the convention much was said in regard to the desirability of securing legislation to furnish the National Guard of the State with more funds by a larger State appropriation, and the executive committee was authorized to do their utmost to accomplish this. It is expected that the State militia will be equipped fully for field service when it goes into camp at Lake City, Minn., in June. The breech-loading Springfield rifle is to be used until the new Krag-Jorgensen Army rifle can be obtained, but no additional Springfield rifles are to be purchased. The officers elected for the year are President Maj. A. W. Wright, 2d Regiment, N. G., S. M., Austin, Minn.; Vice-President, Maj. E. D. Libbey, of the battery, St. Paul; Treasurer, Major H. C. Braden, 3d Regiment, Duluth; Secretary, Lieut. F. T. Corriston, 1st Regiment, Minneapolis.

A resolution was adopted, asking that Col. E. C. Mason, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., should receive promotion to the rank of brigadier-general upon the retirement, on April 22, of Major-Gen. A. McD. McCook. General Mason retires on May 31, and if the petition of the Association avails, will do so as a full-fledged brigadier-general, having held it for one month.

The Minnesota National Guard Association sprang into existence in 1880. It consisted then of delegates from the different companies of the Guard. Now it is composed of all of the commissioned officers of the same. All subjects of vital interest to the State Guard are discussed, and it may be said that at this session much enthusiasm was displayed, and each one seemed anxious to be instrumental in bringing the State troops up to the highest possible efficiency.

In 1883 the regular Army uniform was adopted. The guard is endeavoring to keep pace with the Army in these matters, as far as appropriations will allow. The State appropriation is at present \$40,000 annually, but should be increased 20 per cent. at least.

The history of the Minnesota Guard begins with the enactment of the first militia law in 1871 and amended in 1872. The system prescribed is similar to that of New York. In this wisdom was shown, for a more progressive guide in such matters could not have been selected.

The laws of 1871-72 were laid aside in 1883 for the present military code, which is also a copy of that used in New York. To this there have been added the Armory act in 1891 and a few General orders. The three principal features of its superiority over the old law are: First—It authorizes an annual encampment of all the troops in the State for a period of ten days. Second—An annual inspection is made by the Inspector-General of the State. Third—The strict examination of all the officers of the guard before receiving commissions. This gives fixed annual encampment and causes arrangements to be made which facilitate a great deal of military instruction in the limited portion of time at the disposal of each regiment. Previous to 1870 the State militia consisted of but few companies. In that year a strong impetus was given to guard matters by the Tracy riots, and several additional companies were formed. The National Guard of Minnesota at present consists of a staff and three regiments of infantry, with a battery of artillery. One troop of cavalry is authorized, the 1st Regiment. Of this, seven companies are in the Twin Cities and have some advantage over the others scattered throughout the State. Military talent is here present to a large degree.

Cos. D and A possess a national reputation for efficiency. Co. D in 1887 took the second prize in a competitive drill in Washington, D. C., where some of the best companies in the United States were present. It was present at the obsequies of General Grant in 1885. The 2d and 3d Regiments came into existence a few years ago, as a result of a gradual evolution from the company and battalion into the regiment. They are commanded by Colonels Eggleter and Shandrew, respectively, of St. Paul. These regiments are also doing good work. Major Wright commands the battery in St. Paul. Every enlisted man while on duty in the guard receives \$1.50 per day. Each officer while in camp thus receives an amount equivalent to the pay of an officer of the same grade in the Regular Army for the same length of time. This does not compensate the members of the Guard for the business lost, but it saves them the trouble of paying expenses. The annual inspection is by company during portions of June and July. Each company commander is duly notified when his company is to undergo the ordeal of inspection. Every member of the command who successfully passes the scrutiny of the Inspector receives \$7.

There is usually during the encampment a thorough inspection of each company.

The Inspector-General in his report submits a tabulated statement showing the comparative efficiency of the different organizations. A copy of this report being sent to the Captains of the different companies enables each one to correct what mistakes his command may have made, and it is his guide for the future. The present Inspector in General Pray, of Minneapolis, who fills his position so admirably that great credit is reflected upon him. Mr. Herman Muehlenberg is the present Adjutant-General.

Art. III. of the military code prescribes that the staff of the Commander-in-Chief shall consist of an Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General, Judge-Advocate-General, and a Commissary-General, each with the rank of Brigadier-General; two aides, with the rank of Colonel; and in addition thereto, staff assistants, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, as the Commander-in-Chief may see fit to appoint. It is obvious that these arbitrary appointments are best appointed because of military and not for purely political reasons.

The site of the annual encampment of the Guard is one of

the favored spots of nature. The plain at Camp Lakeview, Minn., nestles under a bold bluff and looks out upon the waters of Lake Pepin. An excellent target range has there been established, and much benefit has resulted therefrom. The officers of the Minnesota Guard are urged on by enthusiastic devotion to their cause. The personnel of the same is of a high order, as is apparent to the casual observer of any one versed in such matters. Much may be expected of the Guard in the future.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Pennsylvania.

It is definitely stated on good authority that Col. Richard S. Edwards, Com.-Gen. on ex-Governor Pattison's staff, will be appointed by Brigadier-General Schall, to the office of Adjutant-General of the 1st Brigade, to succeed Col. Thos. J. Stewart, who has been appointed Adjutant-General by Governor Hastings. Colonel Edwards dates his connection with the Guard back to 1870, being then a private in the 1st City Troop, becoming a corporal in 1870. In 1881 he was appointed Major and Commissary of the 1st Brigade, and in 1883, during Governor Pattison's first term, was appointed by him to the office which he now holds. The appointment of such an able and experienced officer to this most important position cannot but meet the approval of the entire Guard. The report of Lieutenant Conrad, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the 1st Regiment, is now ready for distribution. The report is a very comprehensive one; comparative tables, showing the progress made by the regiment during the last 16 years, the year just past being the third consecutive one in which every officer and enlisted man has qualified, the total number being 602, of which 97 are sharpshooters and 605 are marksmen, this being an increase of 57 over the year 1893. The report states that the 1st Regiment was honored by having three out of the five men selected to represent the Pennsylvania State team in the interstate and Hilton trophy matches at Sea Girt, N. J., in September last. This makes the fifth consecutive year in which Sergeant-Major H. J. Mohard has qualified with an entirely clean score, thus making a record which very few, if any, in the service possess. The different companies of the 1st are all getting down to hard work in the school of the company, in anticipation of the coming spring inspections, and order will shortly be issued by Colonel Bowman for preliminary company inspection throughout the regiment. Co. G, formerly known as the Artillery Corps, Washington Greys, held their annual reception in the armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, it being one of the most successful occasions of this kind ever held in the armory.

The appointment of Col. Edward Morrell on Governor Hastings' staff as Inspector-General, is said to be assured, and in the event of Colonel Morrell's acceptance of this honor, the Colonelcy of the 3d will again be open. Colonel Morrell has brought the regiment up to such a state of efficiency since he has been in command that he will undoubtedly be greatly missed by all who are connected with the organization, many of whom are of the opinion that it will be a long time before an officer is found that will prove as able and popular as their present commander. But it is to be hoped that the 3d will succeed in getting an officer that will take such an interest in the affairs of the regiment that it will continue to progress as steadily in the future as it has for the last two years. At present the command is in an excellent condition, and no doubt at the coming spring inspections will surprise those who are inclined to disparage the efficiency of this regiment.

Wisconsin.

Adjutant-General King announces that for the first time since the enactment of the law establishing a Retired List of the Wisconsin National Guard, an officer was, on Jan. 10, transferred thereto with the rank of Commander-in-Chief. Entering the service of the United States, Dec. 29, 1863, as a private in the 4th Regt. of Cavalry, Wisconsin Vols., George W. Peck served in the Department of the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande, rising from the grade of Sergeant to that of 2d Lieutenant, with which rank he was discharged, with his regiment, May 28, 1866. Entering the Wisconsin National Guard as private in the Light Horse Squadron April 6, 1880, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant April 27 and 1st Lieutenant Dec. 13, the same year, and served with that organization until he resigned, in September, 1882. Appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Hoard Jan. 24, 1889, Colonel Peck was on duty in this capacity when himself called to the executive chair on the 5th of January, 1891. Through the four years of his administration he has been devoted to the best interests of the National Guard. Under his command its onward progress has won the high commendation of the officers of the General Government. Its equipment has been much improved; its numbers strengthened; its instruction and discipline greatly advanced, and he retires from the command with the affectionate regard of every officer and man.

On his own application Brig.-Gen. Otto H. Falk is placed upon the Retired List. "Few officers in the State," says General King, "have held so many appointments or filled them so well. Whether as Adjutant, as battalion commander, as Quartermaster or Adjutant-General, he brought to the discharge of his duties rare ability, sound judgment and enthusiastic devotion. In the equipment of the State force and in the system existing in this office, he has left a monument to his executive skill. His unfailing courtesy and consideration will be long remembered, and he carries with him to his retirement the respect and esteem of the Wisconsin National Guard."

Small Arms Practice.

The following letter by the Assistant Secretary of War, who was formerly Inspector of Small Arms Practice for several years for the State of Wisconsin, refers to the Small Arms Practice for the National Guard, a modification of Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations, and the accompanying manual and blanks:

War Department, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1895.

Col. James M. Rice, Gen. I. S. A. P., Peoria, Ill.: My Dear Colonel.—I have examined your Range Manual and accompanying documents and circulars with great interest—all the greater, perhaps, from having had several years' experience as I. S. A. P. myself. It is very evident to my mind that there should be some classes, and probably certain decorations, different from those provided for in Blunt's Manual, and more suited to the capacities of the

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less experienced shots in the National Guard. At the same time I think that, in addition to these lesser prizes (so to speak), the Regular Army system should be adopted by every State in every particular. I think your Manual substantially does this. Having secured the "Marksmen's Buttons" and "Sharpshooter's Decoration" (each twice) strictly under Blunt's rules, I feel somewhat qualified to speak. In very many respects your Manual is very considerably in advance of anything which the Regular Army uses. It is highly desirable that all the States and the Regular Army should use the same system of target practice, and I consider yours very much the best, as a whole, I have ever seen. Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH B. DOE.

Various.

A trolley line is under construction from the railroad depot at Peekskill to the State camp grounds.

"The recommendations of Inspector-General of Rifle Practice George F. Hall, that commissioned officers be not allowed to shoot on the State teams," says the Boston "Globe," "has been received with disfavor by both the enlisted men and officers of the militia."

An officer of the British militia recently expressed himself as personally aggrieved because an English journal inadvertently or otherwise, "put some of his fellow-militia-men down as snobs." He avers that it is not a bad record for the militia when it includes four princes, twelve dukes, eight marquises, twenty-one earls, fourteen viscounts, thirty-three lords, thirty-six baronets, besides innumerable lords-lieutenant, high sheriffs, knights, etc.

The sudden death of Lieut. Lloyd B. Banks, of Co. D, 12th Regiment, Wednesday, Jan. 16, has created quite a shock to the members of his company, among whom he was universally liked. The deceased was a son of Commodore David Banks and had been a member of the National Guard for about six years. His record is as follows: Enlisted as a private in Co. K, 7th Regiment, June 19, 1880; second lieutenant, Co. D, 12th Regiment, Jan. 11, 1893; first lieutenant, May 31, 1893.

Lieutenant Duval, of the 7th Regiment, tried the experiment of turning a searchlight down a street in Brooklyn last Wednesday, and the value, it is said, was discovered in about four seconds. The strikers, startled by the light that danced and wavered and staggered from side to side, flocked from their houses and retreats, and the deserted street was filled with an excited mob of men and women. They flocked around Lieutenant Duval's improvised searchlight like moths about a candle. "Wonderful! wonderful!" exclaimed an officer. "Your discovery, lieutenant, is great. Turn on the other two and we'll have bloodshed." "Turn out those lights," ordered the lieutenant sternly, as he walked disgustedly and dejectedly back to the carsheds.

As an evidence of good feeling between National Guardsmen and Regulars in New York, it is a pleasure to note that at a regular meeting of the 2d Battery of N. Y., Captain Wilson, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of that organization be tendered to Capt. J. W. Dillenback and Lieutenants Price, Parker and Snow, of Light Battery K, 1st Art., U. S. A., for their courteous and valuable service rendered the 2d Battery while on a practical march last summer. "The object lesson of Dillenback's battery," the

resolutions state, "and the experience gained from our association on the march and in camp were of incalculable and lasting benefit to our battery." The enlisted men of Battery K are also complimented upon their soldierly bearing and deportment.

Coming Events.

- Jan. 29.—Annual dinner of Veterans of 47th N. Y.
- Jan. 29.—Battalion drill Mass. Naval Brigade, South Armory, Boston.
- Feb. 1.—Reception of Co. H, 9th N. Y., at armory.
- Feb. 4.—Reception and entertainment Co. B, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House.
- Feb. 5.—Review of 2d Battalion, 71st N. Y., at armory.
- Feb. 6.—Opening celebration of 13th N. Y. in new armory.
- Feb. 6.—Ball of Co. —, 60th N. Y., at Lyceum Opera House.
- Feb. 7.—Ball of Co. K, 9th N. Y., at Lexington Avenue Opera House.
- Feb. 14.—Review and reception of 12th N. Y. at armory.
- Feb. 15.—Entertainment and reception of Co. G, 71st N. Y., at Central Opera House.
- Feb. 21.—Full dress reception of non-commissioned officers 13th N. Y. at armory.
- March 6.—Reception Co. A, 12th N. Y., at Lyric Hall.
- April 19.—Annual dinner of 7th N. Y. Veterans.

Recently the President sent to the Senate a full report of the Bluefields affair, from which it appears that our Government has steadily recognized the paramount sovereignty of Nicaragua over the entire reservation, and has yielded to no pretensions inconsistent with that sovereignty. The documents pertaining to the termination of the dispute with Great Britain are full of interest. On Dec. 19 Secretary Gresham telegraphed Ambassador Bayard: "Captain Sumner, Commander Columbia, telegraphs from Jamaica he is informed British Government has notified Chief Clarence, at that place, it will not recognize Nicaraguan Commissioner in Mosquito, and to hold himself in readiness to be taken to Bluefields. This information not consistent with what the Earl of Kimberley told you, and is not credited here." To which the Ambassador replied the next day: "All intentions and reports re-establishing Clarence at Bluefields denied absolutely at Foreign Office. Sensational attempts are apparent to create misunderstanding and misrepresent relations and intentions of the United States and Great Britain in connection with Nicaraguan affairs."

AMERICAN EDUCATION FOR CHINAMEN.

The Department of State recently received from Minister Denby an account of the career of thirty Chinese boys who were sent to the United States in 1872 and were subsequently to be educated under Yung Wing, a Yale graduate. They were hastily recalled in 1881, on account of a report that they were being alienated, very probably true, and the idea of educating Chinese boys in this country was then abandoned. The three records

following show that American education, if begun at an early age, will imbue patriotism, even with a Chinaman. Wo Yin To studied at Sheffield Scientific School, in New Haven. Since 1882 he has served in the Northern Squadron. He has been brevetted Commander, with a red button of the second rank, and with special decorations for bravery and good service. Tsao Kan Cheong studied at North Hadley, Mass., and graduated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. He has served since 1882 in the Northern Squadron, and has been brevetted to the rank of Captain, has a red button of the second rank, and now commands a steel cruiser.

Tsu Chung Tong studied in a Massachusetts academy, and has been in the Northern Squadron since 1882. His brevet is of the same rank as that of Tsao Kan Cheong, and he is the first officer of one of the cruisers. Shun Son Quan studied in a Connecticut school, and has reached the captaincy and red button of second rank. He is first officer of one of the ironclads and Chief of the Gunnery Department. Two other American students have lost their lives and gained posthumous honors.

Chin Jin Quai studied at North Hadley, and was in the class of 1892 at Phillips, Exeter. He was first officer of the steel cruiser Chih-Yuen, which was sunk by Japanese shells. Among the dozen men saved was Chin Jin Quai, but he had lost an arm in the fight and died next day, and was buried with honors. Shun Son Cheong studied in a Massachusetts school. He served in the torpedo service on the Chih-Yuen, and was killed while escorting the Kow-Shing, troopship.

The "National Review" describes the preparations made to keep Paris in constant readiness for a state of siege: "The storage of provisions takes up a good deal less room than, probably, most people imagine. For example, no fewer than 40,000 rations of preserved vegetables can be placed in a cubic space measuring only forty inches each way. Millions of these rations, and of rations of solid soups and preserved meats, are always ready in Paris. The introduction of compressed fodder, and of the silo system, has facilitated the storage of sufficient food for the horses of the troops, as well as of the omnibuses, tramcars, sanitary service, etc., and it is difficult to believe that any future siege can last long enough to exhaust the huge accumulations that are permanently kept in readiness by renewal from time to time. Nor has the provision of coal, wood, charcoal, mineral oil, chemicals, and a thousand other things, been overlooked. Then there are the spacious dry cold-storage warehouses at La Villette. At the first sign of danger hundreds of thousands of sheep and oxen would be brought into Paris and slaughtered, and their carcasses would be stored there, where, by means of the fixary process, they can be kept sweet and fresh for many months. Paris, it is certain, will not be easily starved, and so long as she is in no danger of starving, she will run little risk of suffering from one of the worst of the ordinary consequences of a great siege—an epidemic."

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MARRIED.

LASSITER-HAMILTON.—At Petersburg, Va., Jan. 15, 1895, Mr. Chas. T. Lassiter, brother of Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art., to Miss Sallie Alexander Hamilton.
SKERRETT-PRESTON.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15, 1895, Mr. Robert G. Skerrett, son of Rear-Admiral J. S. Skerrett, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Preston, daughter of Mr. John F. Preston, and sister of Ensign C. F. Preston, U. S. N.

DIED.

BAXTER.—At Derby Line, Vt., Jan. 9, 1895, Mr. Marion Leslie Baxter, brother of the late Surg.-Gen. J. H. Baxter, U. S. A.
BROWN.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1895, David Henry Porter Brown, grand-nephew of the late Admiral David Porter, U. S. N.
HALL.—At the residence of her brother, Mr. Charles F.

Mullett, Meridian, Mich., Jan. 10, 1895, Mrs. Catherine F. Hall, widow of the Hon. B. F. Hall, of Aurora, Ill., and mother of Col. Robert H. Hall, 4th U. S. Inf., in the 78th year of her age.

HUNTINGTON.—At Wollaston, Mass., Edward Staunton Huntington, formerly Captain, 25th U. S. Inf.

KNAPP.—At 5 West 103d Street, New York city, Jan. 18, Daniel H. Knapp, formerly of the Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., eldest son of Mary and the late William H. Knapp, in his 33d year.

MARIN.—At Newport, R. I., Jan. 22, 1895, Capt. Matthias C. Marin, U. S. Navy, retired.

MAURY.—At Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 1, 1895, formerly Passed Midshipman, U. S. N.

MITCHELL.—At Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, P. L. Mitchell, Esq., father-in-law of Capt. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Dept.

REMEY.—At Somerville, Mass., Jan. 21, 1895, Col. William B. Remy, U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

SPEER.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1895, James C. Speer, brother of the late Calvin T. Speer, formerly Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Inf.

TURNER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23, 1895, 1st Lieut. James A. Turner, U. S. Marine Corps.

WALLIFY.—At New Orleans, La., Jan. 12, 1895, Alexander Fraxier Warley, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. N.

WHITRIDGE.—Suddenly at Baltimore, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitridge, aged respectively 26 and 23 years. Mrs. Whitridge was a sister of the wife of Maj. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A.



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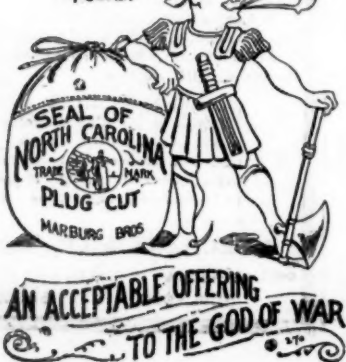
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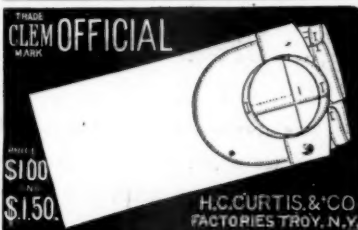
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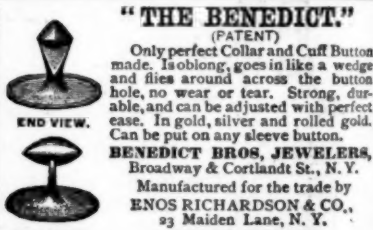
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